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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XVI NO 267— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 31 1928 ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 "	Mooltan x ..		20,847
17 "	Ranchi ..	All	16,650
24 "	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..	vessels	16,601
8 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 "	Razmak ..	will	10,602
22 "	Malwa * ..		10,953
29 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.	now	11,518
1929.			
Jan.	Naldera * ..	sail	16,088
12 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 "	Mantua * ..	direct	10,946
26 "	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..	from	16,572
9 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 "	Morea * ..	Bombay	10,953
23 "	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..	without	20,847
9 "	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 "	Rawalpindi @	tranship-	16,619
23 "	Rajputana ..		16,588
30 "	Maloja x ..	ment	20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 "	Ranpura ..	at	16,601
20 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Naldera * ..	Aden.	16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 "	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships, fares as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£ 98

SHIPPING

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	17 Oct.	31 Oct.
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@31 "
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Oct.	13 Nov.
Atsuta Maru ..	8093	....	@14 "
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@ 28 "
*Hakodate Maru	5903	15 Nov.	29 "
Hakone Maru ..	10509	....	@12Dec.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Nov.	14 "
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	@26 "

*Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	1 Nov	18 Nov.
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	15 "	2 Dec.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	29 "	16 "

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong.	From Kobe
Korea Maru ..	20000	13 Nov.	20 Nov.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	27 "	4 Dec.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

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Canada Building, Hornby Road. Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams "YUSEN".

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
9th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
*30th "	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
7th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
*19 "	Kidderpore ..	Straits China and Japan.
21st "	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan.
1929.		
4th Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia
18th "	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th "	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
31st Oct.	Barpeta ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
2nd Nov.	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi.
3rd "	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
5th "	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
7th "	Karoa ..	East and South Africa
14th "	Ellora ..	Mombasa only

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only: Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

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3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

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(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Captial	Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	"	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	"	102,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	Singapore.
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shimonosaka.
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	San Francisco
Changchun	Marunouchi	Samarang
Dairen	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Peking	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro.	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100 000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Manager.

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Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Kadjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M. A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent from 1s July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

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Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

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Only office to pay interest on claims.

EVERY YEAR. A RECORD YEAR.

	1926.	1927.
Premium Income ..	Rs. 19,79,361	Rs. 22,80,000
New Business	,, 82,74,000	,, 93,65,000
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ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

Financial Security absolute.
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
Wide choice of Policies.
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UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
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(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
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RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
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Bombay Chronicle

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R1244

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 8th November, 1928, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time) for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Letter from the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Prince of Wales Museum of Western India—Intimating that the term of office of the two Representatives of the Corporation on the Museum Board will expire on the 27th December, 1928.

(b) Election of two Representatives of the Corporation on the Museum Board.

2. Letter from Mr. H. J. Trivess Smith—Requesting reconsideration by the Corporation of their decision regarding the grant of an additional pension to him.

3. Letter from Mr. Abdul Razak—Regarding the payment of pension in respect of his service as a School Master.

4. Letter from the Secretary, Bombay and Suburban Hindu Conference, Bassein—Forwarding a resolution passed at the Conference regarding the imparting of religious education to Hindu boys and girls in the Municipal Primary Schools.

5. Letter from Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe—Regarding the question of imparting religious education to Hindu pupils of Municipal Primary Schools.

6. Letter from two of the Trustees and Account-holders of the Bombay District Benevolent Society—Thanking the Corporation for their grant-in-aid to the Society for the year 1928-29 and applying for the same for the year 1929-30.

7. Letter from the Proprietor, Bombay Gymnastic Institute—Applying for financial help from the Municipality.

8. Letter from Mrs. F. S. Talyar-Khan, President, Bombay Presidency Women's Council Rescue Home for Indian Women—Applying for financial assistance to the Rescue Home.

9. Letter from the Secretary, Primary Teachers' Association—Requesting that the posts of Deputy Superintendents under the Schools Committee should be kept open to the Senior Third year trained teachers.

10. Letter from Dr. F. Moses—Forwarding a letter from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Infant Welfare Society, intimating that the Corporation's donations to the Society have been credited after deducting the annual subscriptions of the Corporation's representatives.

11. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Lokahitwadee Sangha—Complaining about students of the untouchable classes not being admitted in certain Municipal schools.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

12. Recommending sanction to an additional Budget grant of Rs. 5,655 to meet the charges in connection with the appointment of an additional staff to assist the Research Bureau Committee.

13. Forwarding a list of letters from the Municipal Auditors pending disposal by the Standing Committee.

14. Framing, subject to confirmation by the Corporation, revised Provident Fund Regulations.

15. Forwarding for information the Commissioner's letter which submits a report of the work done by the Test Audit Officer during the six months ending 30th June, 1928.

16. Giving sanction, subject to the further sanction of the Corporation, to the variation of the schedule of establishments so as to allow of a duty allowance of Rs. 30 per month being paid to the Head Clerk of the Town Duty Refund Branch for four months from September to December, 1929.

17. Recommending that in reply to their letters regarding complaints about licenses granted for the slaughtering of buffaloes at Kurla and other matters, Mr. Haji Abdul Rehman Ibrahim Saheb Soudagar and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's and the Sub-Committee's reports.

18. Recommending sanction to the construction of a structure for stores and office in connection with the new Infectious Diseases Hospital for animals at the new Mahalaxmi Kutchra sidings.

19. Recommending sanction to an advance of Rs. 46,000 to meet the cost of the purchase from the B. B. and C. I. Railway of certain waggons for removing cutchra.

20. Recommending that the orders passed by the Corporation with regard to the making of acting arrangements during the absence of Mr. F. R. Melville, Deputy Engineer on leave may be reconsidered.

21. Recommending sanction to the schedule of fees for medical certificates issued at the K. E. M. Hospital being varied as proposed by the Commissioner.

22-23. Statement of Budget Transfers in respect of amounts (22) not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (23) exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee subject to the Corporation's orders.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S LETTERS—

24. Regarding the question of building grants to the Bombay Municipality for Primary Schools.

25. Submitting a report regarding the admission of teachers in the Committee's service to the Training College.

26. Submitting a further representation for an amendment of the Provident Fund Rules so as to allow employees of the Schools Committee on the permanent staff to contribute on all their previous continuous service on certain conditions.

27. Regarding the revision of the grade of Vernacular Final Teachers.

28. Reporting why Dr. G. V. Kher, Medical Inspector of Schools, was granted an extension of service.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER.

29. Requesting sanction to an agreement being entered into with the purchaser of the property instead of with Mr. Jaigopal Gangabishan for the lease of the set-back land in front of premises at Shaikh Memon Street.

30. Reporting on an application from the widow of a Municipal Sweeper for a gratuity due to her late husband.

31. Reporting on an application from the nephew of a deceased scavenger for a gratuity due to his late aunt.

32-33. Requesting sanction to the payment of a gratuity not exceeding (32) Rs. 129-8-0 to a retired halalkhore woman in the Conservancy Branch and (33) Rs. 133-5-0 to a retired scavenging cart driver.

34-39. Forwarding (34) lists showing the breeding places of anopheles larvae of mosquitoes, (35) statements regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains in the City (36) Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies, (37) a statement showing the quantity of water brought into the City, (38) a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the city and (39) the Executive Health Officer's report for the third quarter of 1928.

40. Requesting sanction to an agreement being entered into with Mr. Dost Mahomed Peermahomed in connection with the repairing of his building at Kika Street.

41. Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report for the year 1927-28 together with the Review thereof by the Standing Committee.

GOVERNMENT LETTERS—

42. Forwarding Report of the Working of the Development Department for the year ending 31st March 1928.

43. Forwarding a Resolution relating to the extension of the tenure of the Primary and Secondary Education Committee.

44. Letter from Mr. Fazal I. Rahimtoola, Representative of the Corporation on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Local Advisory Committee—Submitting a report with regard to the action taken on certain Resolutions of the Corporation in connection with matters relating to the B. B. and C.I. Railway.

45. Letter from Mr. W. R. S. Sharpe—Resigning, with effect from the 9th November 1928, his seat on the Corporation.

46. Letter from Dr. J. V. Nora—Applying, on behalf of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, leave of absence from the Corporation's meeting.

47. Letter from Mr. T. M. Bhukhanwala, Municipal Auditor—Requesting that the sanction of the Local Government may be obtained to his re-employment under the Municipality to enable him to draw his pension in addition to his remuneration as Auditor.

48. Municipal Secretary's Letter—Reporting the names of Councillors who have ceased to be members of the Tramways and Telephones Committee owing to their absence from the Committee's meetings.

Notices of Motions—

49. From Mr. R. A. Gole—For obtaining a report as to the purchase of articles of Indian Manufacture during the last year.

50. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For requesting the Commissioner to expedite the submission of the several reports asked for from him by the Corporation and the Special Drainage Committee on the Drainage of the North of the Island.

51. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz—For obtaining a report from the Schools Committee as to the circumstances under which one year's extension has been granted to the Head Master, Bhuleshwar A. V. School.

52. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For obtaining a report from the Standing Committee as to the desirability of effecting retrenchment in the Loan Works Staff.

53. From Mr. S. L. Silam, seconded by Mr. G. K. Borade and another Councillor—For requesting Government to take measures for segregating all prostitutes in the City at the vacant Development Chawls at Worli.

54. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For expressing opinion that the items of any month's Corporation's Agenda which are transferred to the end thereof should be printed and recirculated to Councillors.

55. From Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola—For obtaining a report as to the advisability of extending the Nowroji Hill Playgrounds by acquiring neighbouring plots from the Improvement Trust.

56. From Mr. K. F. Nariman, seconded by Mr. M. M. Desai—For expressing disapproval at the action of the Principal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute for not permitting students to weave the figure of Mahatma Gandhi on a lacquard and at the action of the Board of Management in upholding the decision of the Principal.

57. From Mr. Meyer Nissim, seconded by Mr. R. K. Vaidya—For appointing a Committee to assist Mr. N. D. Mehta who has been appointed as Retrenchment and Reforms Adviser to the Corporation.

58. From Dr. Khurshed J. J. Cursetji—For obtaining a report from the Law Procedure and Elections Committee as to whether there is any provision in the Municipal Act or Schools Committee's Bye-laws preventing a member of the Corporation from visiting a Municipal School.

59-60. From Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai, seconded by Mr. G. B. Nare—For appointing (59) Mr. W. H. Hammond and (60) Mr. J. R. C. Badham to be members of the Water and Roads Developments etc., Committees.

61. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—For informing the Standing Committee and the Commissioner that it is not desirable to entrust the printing work of the Municipality to the "Times of India" in view of its furthering a propaganda to prevent the attainment of 'Swaraj' by the Indians.

62. From Mr. S. A. Mantri—For obtaining a report as to whether Mr. P. D Palamkote, Sub-Engineer has offered to resign from Municipal service.

63. From Dr. A. G. Merchant—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the insanitary condition of urinals and latrines in public theatres and cinemas.

64. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar—For inviting the attention of the G. I. P. Railway authorities to the inconvenience caused to vehicular traffic on Antop Hill Road near No. 5 Railway Level Crossing due to detention.

65. From Dr. Khurshed J. J. Cursetji—For requesting Government to re-open the footpath on the Kennedy Sea Face leading into the Charni Road Gardens.

66-67. From Dr. S. S. Batliwala—(66) For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the broken up condition of western side of Suparibaug Road and (67) For inviting the attention of the G. I. P. Railway authorities to the inconvenience caused to traffic owing to the narrow outlet from the road connecting the G. I. P. Railway Up Dadar Station with Dadar Main Road.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

68. Regarding objections received against the establishment of a public Crematorium in the City for the use of the Hindus only.

69. Regarding the withdrawal of the criminal prosecutions against the bid manufacturers and the determination of the Corporation's future policy on the question.

70. Regarding ways and means for minimizing accidents occurring in the City owing to the use of Primus and other stoves.

71. Regarding the question of colouring vegetable ghee before its import into India.

72. Regarding a proposal for burning cutchra in Camp Incinerators as an experimental measure.

73. Regarding the nuisance caused to residents of Stable Street, Byculla by a copper-smithy.

74. Regarding the draft Rules framed by Government under the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1925.

75. Regarding a proposal to construct a public convenience on the Municipal low-lying ground between Sandhurst Bridge and French Bridge and the revised plan and estimates in respect thereof.

76. Regarding the question of making a representation to Government for so modifying the terms of the licenses issued to bidi manufacturers as not to make the manufacture of bidis obligatory on the premises of the licenses.

77. Regarding the question of confirming Mr. S. A. Shete in the post of Deputy Commissioner.

78. Regarding the question of confirming Mr. N. S. Kowshik and Mr. K. P. Guzder in posts of the Superintendent of Licenses and Town Dnty Refund Officer, respectively.

79. Regarding an amendment of Section 169 of the Municipal Act.

80. Regarding the question of introducing the system of interpellations at the meetings of the Corporation.

81. Regarding enquiry into certain irregularities in the construction of Love Lane and Elphinstone Bridge Road.

82. Regarding the question of restricting racing in Bombay to Race Horse-owners and *bona fide* members of the Western India Turf Club.

83. Regarding draft Address of Welcome to Major-General Sir Frederick Sykes, Governor Designate of Bombay.

84. Regarding draft Farewell Address to His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson on his retirement from the office of Governor of Bombay.

85. Confirmation of the proceedings of the Special Committees.

86. Schools Committee's Letter—Forwarding printed copies of excerpts from the Committee's proceedings.

By Order of the President,

R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 30th October 1928.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the Public that the wife of the undersigned, Mrs. Ruby Bernard, has left his protection since 12th October, 1928. She has failed to return to the undersigned though requested to do so several times. The undersigned does not hold himself liable for any debts incurred by the said Mrs. Ruby Bernard from October, 1928.

S. BERNARD.
R1262

TENDERS.

TO COTTON MILL OWNERS, COMPANIES AND OTHERS

THE TINNEVELLY TEXTILES, LTD.

THE UNDERSIGNED as Official Liquidator of the above Company is prepared to receive tenders for the purchase of the Mill, Engine, Houses, Land, Hereditaments, Buildings and Messuages known as the Tinnevelly Textiles, Ltd., situate at Koilpatti, Tinnevelly District, Southern India and the Engines, Mill gear, and fixed and moveable Machinery implements and utensils upon or used in or about the said premises, full particulars of which can be obtained at his Office Post Box No. 16, Madras.

2. Tenders should be addressed to the said Official Liquidator at his said Office in a cover endorsed "Tinnevelly Textiles Tender" and should be delivered not later than the 19th day of November, 1928.

3. The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

4. A form of Tender and a copy of the Conditions of Sale may be obtained from the undersigned at his Office.

Dated this 26th day of October, 1928.

Sir JAMES SIMPSON, Kt., M.L.A.,
Post Box No. 16,
Madras.
Name and address of the Official Liquidator.
31288

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

NOTICE

1 WEEK END TICKETS.

IN FUTURE FIRST and SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS travelling on week end tickets are permitted to reserve their berths only one day in advance. Week end tickets therefore may be purchased at Victoria Terminus on Thursdays instead of on Fridays. The journey on week end tickets may not however be commenced before Friday unless otherwise notified from time to time and the period of completion of the return journey will be Tuesdays mid-day as usual.

J. A. TOWER,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay,
26-10-1928.
31292

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE TATA MILLS LIMITED, AND REDUCED, a Joint Stock Company, Incorporated and Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 and having its Registered Office at Bombay House, Bruce Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

THE TATA MILLS LIMITED, AND REDUCED, a Joint Stock Company, Incorporated and Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 and having its Registered Office at Bombay House, Bruce Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Judge's Order herein dated the 9th day of October, 1928. confirming the reduction of Capital of the abovenamed Company Rs. 1,00,00,000 (one crore) to Rs. 5,00,000 (five lakhs) and sanctioning the modified scheme of Arrangement and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the Capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the abovementioned Act was registered by the Registrar of Companies, Bombay, on the 25th day of October, 1928. The said Minute is in the words and figures following, namely:—

MINUTE.

"The capital of the Tata Mills Limited and Reduced was by virtue of a Special Resolution and with the sanction of an Order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, dated the 9th day of October, 1928, reduced from Rs. 1,00,00,000 (one crore) divided into 9,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 500 each and 11,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 500 each to Rs. 5,00,000 (five lakhs) divided into 9,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 25 each and 11,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 25 each of which at the date of the registration of this Minute.

(a) 6,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 25 each had been issued and the full amount of Rs. 25 had been paid up and was to be deemed to be paid up thereon;
(b) 7,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 25 each had been issued and the full amount of Rs. 25 had been paid up and was to be deemed to be paid up on 6,971 Preference Shares and 29 Preference Shares (on which Rs. 1,600 had been paid) had been forfeited; and
(c) the remaining 3,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 25 each and 4,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 25 each had not been issued.

With the sanction of the same Order made on the Scheme of Arrangement proposed by the Company the capital of the Company was increased from Rs. 5,00,000 (five lakhs) to Rs. 1,00,00,000 (one crore) by the creation of 2,62,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 25 each ranking in all respects pari passu with the existing Ordinary Shares of the Company and 1,18,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 25/- each ranking in all respects pari passu with the existing Preferences Shares of the Company."

Dated this 30th day of October, 1928.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Attorneys for the abovenamed Company.
31293

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AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT WELLINGTON STREET. (DHOBI TALAO), KNOWN AS GALKA CHAWL

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for Bai Manibai, widow of Chaturbhuj Jiwandas, and others, the proving Executors of the last Will and Testament of Shah Chaturbhuj Jiwandas deceased. Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on MONDAY, the 19th November next at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Pension and Tax land (cess whereof has been redeemed) together with the messuages, tenements, chawls or buildings and garrages standing thereon situate at Wellington Street admeasuring about 4404 sq. yards bearing Collector's Old No. 84, New No. 735, Old Survey No. 11, New Survey No. 8423, Cadastral Survey No. 318 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 2339(1) to 2348, Street Nos. 2 to 32, and bounded on the East by Wellington Street, on the West by the properties of Sir Mahomed Yesoof and others, on the South by the properties of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and Bapuji Dorabji Daruwalla and on the North by the property of Dossabhoy Byramji Pesikaka.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors or Messrs. Dabholkar and Jeshtaram, Solicitors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT SAMUEL STREET AND ISAJEE STREET

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esquire, Receiver in Suit No. 3697 of 1925 (Advocate-General of Bombay vs. Mithabai and others), and Suit No. 2034 of 1926 (Nanbai vs. Advocate-General and others), and in pursuance of the directions given in the consolidated Consent Decree dated 28th June, 1928, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 16th November next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

LOT NO. 1.—All those two pieces of Quit and Ground rent land together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at Samuel Street and fronting on the East side, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 756|1, 756|2, New Nos. 6482, 6483, Old Survey Nos. 1|500, 2|500, New Survey Nos. 2565, 2565, Cadastral Survey No. 342, Mandvi Division, and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 1584, 1585(1), 2039(1), Street Nos. 249, 250, 251-252-253, 253A, and admeasuring in the aggregate 228 square yards, and bounded on the North by the Mirchi Street, on the East by the property of Khatav Waghji, on the South by the property of Khatav Waghji and on the West by Samuel Street.

ON THE SAME DAY AT 5 P.M. (S. T.) ON THE PREMISES.

LOT NO. 2.—All that piece of land admeasuring about 174 square yards and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 26, 27, New Survey No. 2522 together with the tenement or building standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 1475, Old Street Nos. 25, 29, New Street No. 67-69, all which premises are situate on the Eastern side of Bapdey Lane, or Issajee Street, and bounded on the East by the house of Koli Pillajee Waghjee, on the West by Issaji Street, on the North by the property of Jivraj Ratansey and on the South by the property of Jivraj Ratansey.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaida, Attorneys for the Receiver, 121, Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI & CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.). AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT 7TH KAMATIPURA STREET.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Sheth Nagarji Murarji and another, the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Morigagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 18th day of May, 1921, made between the Mortgagor and the Mortgagees, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on WEDNESDAY, the 31st October, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground land or ground with the messuage situate at the 7th Kamatipura Street within the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 41 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4048, New No. 1065, Old Survey No. 3616 and New Survey No. 6247 and Cadastral Survey No. 647 Byculla Division, and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 1644, Street No. 17.

GANDHI & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.

THE SHAMA'A PLAYERS

PRESENT

RED OLEANDERS.

A translation of the Bengali drama

ROKTO-KOROBI

by

RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

THE SONGS WILL BE IN THE ORIGINAL BENGALI

The Role of Nandini will be played by Srimati Sunalimdevi

Directed by Srimati Mrinalin Chattopadhya

Editor 'Shama'a'

POPULAR PRICES,

Booking at Messrs. S. ROSE & CO., LD.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

6-30 and 10 p.m.

THE HARTMANS

WITH THEIR

AMERICAN FOURSOME

In a brilliant repertoire of modern acrobatic and comedy dancing, never before seen in Bombay.

In conjunction with

"A BROADWAY BUTTERFLY"

featuring

DOROTHY DEVORE—LOUISE FAZENDA.

A beautiful screen version of the night-life on Broadway—of Lights that Lure—of Pleasures that Destroy.

DON'T MISS THESE DOUBLE ATTRACTIONS.

PRICES AS USUAL.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Popular, Frozen-Faced Comedian:—

BUSTER KEATON

In the Greatest Success of his Career—

United Artists' Comedy Drama in 6 Reels

COLLEGE

SCREAMY SIDE OF HIGHER THOUGHT WITH MORE CAMPUS CAPERS THAN THERE ARE STARS IN THE HEAVENS!

IMPERIAL CINEMA

PRESENTS

TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK

EXCELSIOR FILM CO.'S

Masterpiece Production

HAMLET

Featuring

Miss VEKBAL, Miss RAMPVARI and Mr. K. C. ROY.

TOGETHER WITH

An Excelsior Super Comedy

MAD-BACHELOR

DAILY FOUR (4) SHOWS

at 5.—7.—9 and 11 P.M.

EXTRA SHOWS on Sat. Sun. & Bank Holidays at 3 P. M.

THE GLOBE

(SANDHURST ROAD.)

5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 Daily.

Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 P. M.

A climatic drama of piratical Love

"THE

Climbers'

WITH

IRENE RICH

The background for the opening chapters is the Spain of the early 19th century, when the throne of King Ferdinand VII was endangered by political intrigue!

IRENE RICH has fought for Freedom fought for wealth, fought for life - - -

Also 2 reels laughable Comic.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK

FIRM AND ACTIVE—UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER— FAVOURABLE SPOT DEMAND—FUTURES 28 TO 34 POINTS HIGHER.

New York, Oct. 29.

The New York futures market opened firm at a rise of 20 points and remained active on favourable Spot demand. Frost is anticipated in North Texas and Oklahoma. The close was steady 10 points off the highest level at a rise of 28 to 34 points nett rise over Saturday close. Spot prices advanced 30 points to 19.90c.

The New Orleans futures market was firm and closed at a rise of 38 to 31 points. Spot Cotton prices rose 35 points to 19.15c.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. January Highest 19.72 (2-41 p.m.)

N. Y. January Lowest 19.45 (12-33 p.m.)

N. Y. December Highest 19.75 plus .41.

N. Y. December Lowest 19.47 plus .13

From New York:—"Market advanced on less favourable weather, and good demand spot."

Reuter, dated the 29th instant:—"Market was firm and fairly active. Prices advanced on less favourable weather and also on favourable spot markets."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their New Orleans friends:—

(1) "Peak of crop movement passed. Ginnings falling off. Expect large spot enquiry to fill November shipments."

(2) "Improvement is caused by forecast indicating heavy frost in North Texas, and Oklahoma. If materialises expect further advance. If so advance realising pending Bureau.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 29.

December	19.62 plus .28
January	19.62 plus .30
March	19.62 plus .34
May	19.53 plus .33
July	19.35 plus .32
Middling Spot	19.90 plus .30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 29.

January	19.18 plus .38
March	19.12 plus .34
Middling Spot	19.15 plus .35

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 29.

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:— (As known in Liverpool a telosing time)	
January	19.57
March	19.55
May	19.45
NEW YORK NOON CALL:—	
January	19.54
March	19.51
May	19.40
NEW ORLEANS 9-30 A.M.:—	
January	19.06
March	19.05
May	18.95

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 29.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	106,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	14,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	36,000

THE CAPITOL

SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY AT 3-30 P.M. FOR SCHOOLS and SUBURBAN PATRONS.

LAST DAY ONLY

TO-NIGHT AT 6-15 and 10 P.M.

AN ALL BRITISH FILM CLASSIC

BOADICEA

A PAGE from EARLY BRITISH HISTORY

TO-MORROW AND FRIDAY THE 2nd NOVEMBER AT 6-15 and 10 P.M.

A MODERN VERSION OF DUMAS' CLASSIC ROMANCE

CAMILLE

WITH

NORMA TALMADGE

AND

GILBERT ROLAND

FOR TWO DAYS ONLY.

LIVERPOOL

LESS HEDGE SELLING—HEAVY RAINS AND FROST—FUTURS 20 TO 17 POINTS HIGHER.

Liverpool, Oct. 29.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a rise of 11 points and ruled firm on reports of heavy rains and frost. The market closed firm at a rise of 20 to 17 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 11 points to 10.55d. per lb. and sales amounted to 6,000 bales.

Empire Cotton futures advanced 18 points to 10.18 for January and May contracts. Egyptian futures advanced 19 to 20 points.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 29th instant:—

Less Hedge selling, good undertone. Heavy frost in Tennessee. Heavy rains in Arkansas and Oklahoma.

Grunning:—"Market steady with upward tendency. Killing frost in some sections. Daily sales hedges are readily absorbed. Prevailing opinion is that receipt will be free for a few weeks, and then fall off. Think purchases can be made cheaper now than some time to come.

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co., dated the 29th instant:—

"Manchester report: Yarns stiffer: fair demand clothes: fair business done for India."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 29th inst. from their Liverpool friends:—

"Cold weather seems to have set in. Undertone is better. Think confidence is increasing. We expect general tendency of the market to be upwards, and prefer operating on the bull side."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 29.

	Opening	Closing
October	10.19	10.27 plus .20
November		10.15 plus .20
December		10.15 plus .20
January	10.07	10.15 plus .20
February		10.15 plus .20
March	10.08	10.16 plus .20
April		10.16 plus .20
May	10.09	10&17 plus .20
June		10.12 plus .20
July	10.02	10.11 plus .20
August		10.01 plus .19
September		9.91 plus .18
October		9.81 plus .17
Middling Spot		10.55 plus .11

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 29.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 29.

Scinde Fully Good	7.29 plus .10
Scinde Fine	7.45 plus .10
Scinde Superfine	7.70 plus .10
Bengal Good	6.95 plus .10
Bengal Fully Good	7.20 plus .10
Bengal Fine	7.45 plus .10
Oomra Good	7.40 plus .10
Oomra Fully Good	7.70 plus .10
Oomra Fine	8.00 plus .10
Broach Fully Good	8.70 plus .10
Broach Fine	8.95 plus .10
Broach Superfine	9.20 plus .10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 29.

October	7.49 plus .19
November	17.59 plus .19
December	17.89 plus .17
January	17.85 plus .20
February	17.85 plus .20
March	18.06 plus .19
April	18.06 plus .19
May	18.24 plus .19
June	18.24 plus .19
July	18.34 plus .19
August	18.34 plus .19
September	18.34 plus .19
October	18.39 plus .19
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	18.20 plus .15

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 29.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.35-1/4
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12-09-1/4
T.T. Brussels on London	34.89
T.T. Madrid on London	closed
T.T. Milan on London	92.57
T.T. Berne on London	25.20
T.T. Paris on London	124.15
T.T. London on Prague	163.62

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 30.

Following a rise of 30 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 360 for Broach A./M. delivery and improved to Rs. 360/12 on scattered buying but declined to Rs. 359 on operators and jobbers selling At this level offices and commission firms bought and prices improved to Rs. 360/8 but again declined on renewed selling. Liverpool opened steady at a rise of 5 points but reacted 3 points. Rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A./M.	358	0	0
Oomra D./J.	325	0	0
Bengal D./J.	287	0	0

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 30.

The forward market opened for Broach Apl|May delivery at Rs. 357|4 and prices fluctuated between Rs. 357|8 and Rs. 356|12. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach Apl|May	357	0	0
Oomra Dec|Jan	323	0	0
Bengal Dec|Jan	286	0	0

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 30.

January	239.90 plus 3.90
April	236.30 plus 2.90

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 29.

	£
Chartered Bank of India A. & C.	22
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	141-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	9-1/2
National Bank	53
Eastern Bank	7-1/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	88-7/8
Conversion Loan	77-1/2
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	102-7/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c	54
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	61-1/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan	71-1/4
Consols	55-5/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	101
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	94-1/4

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

Demand Bills 484.50

LONDON METALS.

London, Oct. 29.

	£
Copper English Best Selected	71-1/8
Copper Braziers	81
Yellow Metal	66-1/2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	20-5/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	13-5/8
Tin English Ingots	222-1/2

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 29.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Oct./Nov. shipment sellers £18-12-6.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Nov./Dec. shipment sellers £18-12-6.
Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. ton:—
Oct./Nov. shipment Hull paid and further buyers £15-16-3.
Linseed, Bombay, ton—
Oct./Nov. shipment sellers £18-12-6.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 29.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4-4-11-1/2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 29.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-7/8 p.c.
Interest 7 days' market Loans 31/2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months 4-13/32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-1/2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1/4 p.c.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Oct. 29.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25, C and F Calcutta:—
Oct./Dec. per cwt. 12/7-1/2.
Jan./Mar. per cwt. 12/7-1/2.
C and F Bombay:—
Oct./Dec. per cwt. 12/8-3/4.
C and F Karachi:—
Oct./Dec. per cwt. 12/9-1/2.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 29.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes:
November shipment sellers 45/-.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes:
November shipment sellers 44/9.
Wheat South Australian, Parcels:—
November shipment sellers 48/-
Wheat Choice White Karachi:—
No offerings.

Dr. D. D. S. TANDAN,

Scientific Homoeopath,

Chowpaty Sea Face, Bombay.

Handles only complicated; Incurable and Surgical cases without Injection and Operation.

NEW INDIA

ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
„ Subscribed	„	3,56,05,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car.

Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,

Central Bank Building,

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THE SIZING MATERIALS COMPANY LTD

OF

Ismail Buildings,

Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

HAVE pleasure in announcing that they have been appointed Sole Agents in Bombay and Ahmedabad as from 1st October, 1928, for

LEATHER BELTINGS

ETC., ETC.

MANUFACTURED BY

H. F. COCKILL & SONS, LTD.

of Cleckheaton and Manchester.

COTTON MARKET

35 & 103 Rs. Fluctuations

TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT. purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST.

	Rs.
Till April May 1929 Charge..	125
Weekly Cotton Forecast Charge..	10
Monthly Cotton Forecast Charge.	30

FLUCTUATIONS in DEFERED SHARES 150 to 200 Rs. Special Forecast Charge Rs. 500 WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.

Special accommodation for Ladies visiting hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.), Kalbadevi Road opp. Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd floor, Bombay, No. 2.

N. B.—Loans given on Estates, etc., by moderate interest. Only owners should apply:—

PROFESSOR SHAH, PALMIST.

THE RAJVAID HAIR-DYE.

The shining and astingly deep-black "Hair-Dye". Price per phial Re. 1-2. Small phial As. 10. Postage from 1 to 3 phials As. 6. On a remittance of As. 4, a sample phial is sent free of postage,

WHITE LEPROSY.

The best application for "White Leprosy" It turns the "White Leprosy" into natural colour. Price per small phial Rs. 2 & per big phial Rs. 3. Postage from 1 to 3 phials As. 5. Leprosy patients are also cured by correspondence.

Rajvaid Sri Ramandasji Kaviraj, 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta. Telegram:—"RAJVAID" Calcutta.

Full of Life!

Virol is the food that puts life and vigour into children who are feeling the strain of growing. It is a balanced diet containing all the necessary foods for building firm flesh, good sound bone and rich blood. It contains all the vitamins too.

Should be taken at all ages

No child is too delicate to digest Virol. No child can fail to gain extra vitality from a course of Virol, especially during the school age—the age of rapid physical development.

The school age is the critical age—the age when Virol is able to build up reserves of stamina which are of vital importance to health later in life.

Give Virol now and build for the future.

VIROL

40 million prescribed portions of VIROL were given in 3,000 Hospitals and Clinics last year because of its remarkable influence on growing tissues.

Virol Ltd., Hanger Lane, Ealing, London, W.5. England.

CHEMICAL DIAMONDS

Guaranteed Hardness and Brightness, equal to Genuine Diamonds. Prices: Rs. 5 to Rs. 10. per caret

For Full Particulars Apply to:—

American Chemical Diamonds Co, 3, General Muthiah Mudali Street, Tel: "Thejus." MADRAS.

STERILITY CURED.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS WITH 4 ANNAS STAMPS.

TAMIL NADU AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, Ltd. POST BOX No 278. MADRAS.

THE

Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society Limited.

(Established 1871)

IT is the oldest indegenous Life Office in India. Being Mutual, there are no Shareholders; therefore all profits go to the Policy Holder

Last Bonus declared at Rs. 18/- per Rs.1,000 per annum on Whole Life Policies.

And at Rs. 15/- per Rs.1,000 per annum on Endowment Policies.

Every Year is a BONUS YEAR.

For Prospectus &c., please write to:—

THE SECRETARY, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, 278, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Wanted Influential and Energetic Agents throughout India.

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Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE

ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.

Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore.

Bombay Agents:

Mafatlal Vanmalidas & Co.

Girgaum Back Road.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Bombay, Oct. 30.

The local share market remained closed to-day in memory of the late Mr. J. S. Guzdar, a member of the Association.

WHEAT AND LINSEED.

	Bombay, Oct. 30.
Linseed May	10 8 9
Wheat Jan.	8 4 3
Wheat May	7 14 6
Wheat Delhi	8 0 0
Groundnuts Feb.	54 4 6
Cottonseed Oct.	4 13 0
Cottonseed Jan.	4 7 7
Linseed Spot	10 9 0
Castorseed May	48 8 6
Tilseed	11 8 0

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Oct. 30.

Castorseed May delivery: Opening Rs. 48|9|6; highest Rs. 48|11; lowest Rs. 48|9; closing Rs. 48|9|6.

Cottonseed January delivery: Opening Rs. 4|7|6; closing Rs. 4|6|10-1|2.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 54|4; closing Rs. 54|1|6.

OILS AND CAKES.

Bombay, Oct. 30.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company Ltd.)

EX-GODOWN BOMBAY.

Filtreed Cocoanut Oil—Ready Rs. 645|- per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil—Ready Rs. 530|- per ton.

Cocoanut Cake—Ready Rs. 150|- per ton.

Mowra Cake—Ready Rs. 65|- per ton.

WHEAT MARKET.

Liverpool, Oct. 30.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

"Saturday's advance in Chicago appears entirely political. Shorts covered."

WHEAT PRICES:

Dec. close at s.9|5 3|8d.

Mar. close at s.9|5 1|4d.

May close at s.9|5 3|8d.

March Chicago Wheat close at 121 3|4 cents.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 29-10-28	3746000	3739000
„ Yesterday do.	106000	89000
Exports to date do.	2095000	2091000
Stock at Ports 26-10-28	2011000	2281000
„ Interior Towns do	954000	1097000
„ Liverpool 26-10-28	549000	929000
Visible Supply 26-10-28	4374000	5323000
Quantity in Sight do.	5482000	5756000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

	Bombay, Oct. 30.	
Wheat	778	cwts.
Linseed	4,994	„
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	566	„
Poppyseed	36	„
Gingellyseeds	903	„
Groundnuts	7,848	„
Rice	16,945	„
Myrabollams	275	„
Cottonseed	275	„
Mowraseed	817	„
Gram	3,120	„
Joowar	7,366	„
Maize	107	„
Barley	247	„
Bajree	453	„
Coal	1,021	tons.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 30.

The market has ruled steady to-day both in respect of Ready and Forward positions. Prices of Spot Sugar and Shipment Jan March Rs. 8|7 per cwt. about an anna per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 13|14 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 8|10 per cwt F B H.

S. S. "Sirsa" Rs. 8|8-1|2 per cwt. F B H.

S. S. "Nurmahal" Rs. 8|8-1|2 per cwt. F B H.

S. S. "Warfield" Rs. 8|8-1|2 per cwt. F B H

Shipment September Rs. 8|6-1|2 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment October Rs. 8|6-1|2 per cwt. F B H

Shipment Nov|Dec Rs. 8|6-1|2 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment JanMarch Rs. 8|7 per cwt. F B H.

Tone:—Steady.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 29.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt:—Nov/Dec. delivery buyers 28/7-1/2.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt:—Jan/Apl. delivery buyers 28/7-1/2.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 29.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton:—

Dec./Jan. shipment sellers £8-16-3.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton:—

Oct./Nov. shipment sellers £17-16-3.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton:—

Oct./Nov. shipment sellers £19-5 0.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 30.

B. C. Rate T T 1|6 1|32 D D 1|6 1|16.

LONDON—

Banks Selling T T 1|6 1|16.

Banks Selling D D 1|6 3|32.

Banks Selling T T 1|6 1|16 Oct.

Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16. Nov.

Banks Buying T T 1|6 3|32.

Banks Buying D D 1/6-1/8.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 11|32 2 mails

NEW YORK—

B. C. T T 275.

Banks Selling T T 274-3|4.

Banks Buying T T 273-1/2

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 268-1|2

PARIS—

Banks Selling D D 928.

Banks Buying D D 940.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 955.

JAPAN—

Banks Selling T T 130.

Banks Buying 60 Days 126.

HONGKONG—

Banks Selling D D 138-1|4.

SHANGHAI—

Banks Selling D D 176 3|4.

SINGAPORE—

Banks Selling D D 155-3|4.

JAVA—

Banks Selling D D 90-3|4.

CROSS RATE—

New York—London 4.84 15|16 29th inst.

Shanghai—London 2|7 11|16 30th inst.

London—Japan 111 1|16 29th inst.

London—Paris 124.15 29th inst.

London—Belgium 34.880 29th inst.

London—Switzerland 25.20 29th inst.

London—Italy 92.60 29th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.

Gold £4-4-11-1|2 29th inst.; £4-4-11-1|2 26th inst.

Silver London Ready 26 11|16 29th inst.: 26 13|16 26th inst.

Silver London Forward 26-3|4 29th inst.. 26 15|16 26th inst.

Silver New York Ready 58-1/8 29th inst.; 58-3|4 26th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 13|32 per cent 29th inst., 4 13|32 per cent 26th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 4-1|2 per cent 29th inst.; 4-1|2 per cent 26th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent

Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.

Money:—

Inter Bank Call 2-3|4 per cent.

3 mos 3-3|4 per cent.

6 mos. 4-1|2 per cent.

12 mos. 4-3|4 per cent.

Tone:—Quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct. 31

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73|7|6

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 93-8.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93|2.

4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 85/2

4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 97|7.

4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94-2.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100|2.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 100|11.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101|8.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 105|11.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102|5.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103|6.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 104|6.

6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109|10.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 83|4.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 82/4.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 82|4.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110|4.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.

Forward Rates: 1st November sett.—3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73|7. 1945-55 Rs. 105|11|6.

Tone of Market:—Easy.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 30.

3 months discount 4 13|32 per cent.

6 months discount 4 1|2 per cent.

Bank of England rate 4 1|2 per cent.

Money Call 2 3|4 per cent.

One month 3 per cent.

Three months 3 1|4 per cent.

Six months 4 1|4 per cent.

Tone of Money Market:—Steady.

Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 30.

In-full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 25th Oct. Yesterday	This year.	Last year.
Europe	2,838	109,303	61,597
Japan and China	800	184,872	59,319
Coast Ports		3,248	2,692
Up-country by Rail		22,967	10,878
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		24,401	2,920
Total	3,638	344,791	137,397

Journeys to Benares AND Allahabad.

Advice to intending passengers

THE SHORTEST, CHEAPEST, QUICKEST AND THE BEST ROUTE TO

Benares and Allahabad

IS THE

G. I. P. Route.

BULLION MARKET.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd).

SILVER.

	Bombay, Oct. 30.
London Ready	26 11 0
London Forward	26 12 0
American Cent	58 6 0
China Opening	2 7 11
China Closing	2 7 12
Ready	60 3 0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo. at 6 p.m.	
Assuj	59|14	60|3	60|14	60|3
Kartik	60	60|5	60	60|5
Tejimundi	0|13|0			
Mangsor	60|2	60|7	60|2	60|7
Tejimundi	1|4			

GOLD.

Ready	21	5	9
Assuj	21	5	6
Kartik	21	5	0
National City	21	8	9
N. Manordas	21	8	3
N. Motilal	21	5	9

Tone of Silver.—Quiet. China bought Continent sold. Market closed with buyers satisfied but sellers not pressing.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In-full-pressed Bales	Bombay, Oct. 30. Since 1st September. 2 Days	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh		2,163	659
Central India	162	6,685	7,307
Barsi & Nagar	142	2,121	1,255
Hyderabad-Gaorani		1,062	606
Berar	843	14,284	5,336
Central Provinces		8,287	2,857
Total Oomras	1,147	34,602	18,020
Dholera	148	2,502	12,660
N.-W. Provinces	1,008	17,834	9,816
Rajputana		1,198	5,478
Sind-Punjab	99	638	5,107
Broach		2,505	2,345
Coompta and Dharwar -z		2,184	2,339
Westerns-Northerns		2,462	2,636
Cocanada		1	
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		807	6,043
Persian		30	1,855
American		778	18,472
Egyptian and African		5,942	4,288
Comilla, Burma and other sorts			2
Total	2,402	71,573	80,061

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Oct. 29.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot: 17-5/8.

NATIONAL BABY AND HEALTH WEEK.

The Standing Committee of the National Baby and Health Week, Bombay screened on Saturday last at the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall the 3rd of their social evils film "If She Only Knew" which is a local production of the Committee. The show was specially arranged for the Municipal School Teachers and over 800 teachers turned up to witness the show.

On Sunday 28th there was an Health Exhibition and Cinema Show on Venereal Diseases at the Gilder Tank Play Ground. From 4 to 7 p.m. the staff of the anti-venereal department of the Bombay Municipality was kept busy explaining to the crowded audience the ravages of venereal diseases. At 7-15 p.m. the film "The Curse of Ignorance" which depicts the evils of venereal diseases and is an Indian replica of Brieux's famous book "Damaged Goods" was shown to a large audience

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Oct. 30.

Bengal Dec|Jan	289
Broach Apl|May	359
Oomra Dec|Jan	326

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	301	296	291
Sindh-American	301	296	291
Rajputana	299	294	289

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Oct. 30.

100	P. Crystal & Co.	Samlaya	350
100	Volkart Bros.	Khandesh	255
200	Do.	New Bengal	305
100	K. Devchand & Co.	Nagar	270
100	Currimbhai Mill	Bengali	250
200	Japan T. & Co.	Khandesh	260
100	Ebrahim Tulshidas	Muthia	231
100	G. Madhavji Mill	Dharmabad	286
100	Do.	Hingoli old	175
100	Do.	Latur	245
100	Forbes and Co.	Akola	256
100	Do.	Hingoli	240
100	Toyomankwa	Muthia	245
100	S. J. David Mill,	Chitorgarh	285
100	Jetha Devji & Co.	Akola	227
100	Langli & Co.	Haldha	315
100	Petit Mill	Satona	335
100	Forbes & Co.	Sindh|American	355

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 30.

	Ready Red leafy	Ready Average.
Bengal Superfine	305	....
Bengal Fine	300	....
Bengal F.G.	285	....
Sind-Punjab Fine	305	....
Sind-Punjab F.G.	285	....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	340	330
Nagpur Fine	340	330
Yeotmal Fine	330	315
Arvi Fine	330	315
Amraoti Fine	325	300
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	320	285
Mulkapur Fine	310	280
Khandesh Fine	295	275
Muthia Fine	....	....
Muthia F.G.	....	240
Nanded|Purna F.G.G.S.	..	285|95
Purna F.G.G.S.	....	285
Parbhani|Sailu F.G.G.S.	....	290
Indore|Ujjain Fine	....	285
Burwah Sanavad Fine	....	285|90
Surat Fine	....	....
Broach Fine	350	....
Broach F.G.	....	....
Westerns M.G.	330	....
Cambodia	415	....
Miraj|Sangli	340	....
Compta Good	355	....
Dhollera	....	....
Kadi Viramgaum	....	....

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Oct. 27.

The weekly cotton statistics, as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows:—

week ending 27-10-28.	Bales
Totalin sight	5,482,000
Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply	389,000
East Indian Cotton, Visible Supply	165,000
American Cotton, Visible Supply	4,374,000
Other Cotton Visible Supply	302,000
Total Sales	32,560
East Indian Cotton Sales	2,000
Total Cotton Afloat	259,000
American Cotton Afloat	165,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	7,000
Total World's Spinners' Takings of American Cotton	369,000
Great Britain Takings	38,000
U.S.A. & Canada Takings	163,000
Continent Takings	115,000
Japan, China, etc.	53,000

LONDON RUBBER

London, Oct. 29.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. spot:—Sellers 0/8-15/16

LIGHT RAINFALL.

WEATHER REMAINS DRY.

POONA, Oct. 30.

A feeble western disturbance is passing through extreme north and has caused light fall of rain at Drosh. The weather remains dry over the except for local rain in Madras Deccan and a few falls in Upper Burma, Assam, Malabar Southeast and Madras.

The principal amounts are.—Mandalay and Tezpur half an inch each; Dibrugarh, Cherrapunji, Mangalore, Coimbatore and Cuddapah a quarter and Coonoor one and a half.

Forecast.—No large change.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, Oct. 30.

General Remarks.—Weather remains dry over western India except for local rain in the Madras Deccan and a few falls in Malabar and southeast Madras. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the Konkan and south Madras, and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in the east Central Provinces, west Central India, east and south Rajputana, lower Sind, Gujarat and the Konkan, and drier in the submontane districts of the United Provinces. Temperatures were locally above normal in the Central Provinces and the United Provinces

Forecast.—No large change.

Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Mangalore	0.25''
Cochin	0.01''
Colombo	0.04''
Cuddapah	0.20''
Coimbatore	0.19''

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorollgiral Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a. m. of 30-10-1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.968 inches (.059 above normal)

Barometer (corrected at 4 p.m., previous day) 29.839 inches (.024 above normal)

Change of 8 a. m. barometer in past 24 hours, 037

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 76.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.5 degrees (2.5 below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.8 degrees (0.3 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 86 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 79 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m 15 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 180 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours. 30 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 0

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Oct. 30.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. date 30-10-28 Colaba Point. 0.00'' Fort 0.00 J. J. Hospital. 0.00''

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 85.63 Fort 119.8y J. J. Hospital. 92.92

Total for the corresponding period of 1927 Colaba Point 68.74 Fort 84.02 J. J. Hospital. 69.24

Total for the corresponding period of 1926 Colaba Point 69.50 Fort 102.91 J. J. Hospital. 84.02

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct. 29.

Silver:—Market closed quietly steady.

Spot	26-11/16
Forward	26-3/4

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Annual general meeting of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, the Municipal Corporation Hall, Bombay at 6 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

In the Excelsior Theatre The Shama'a Players present Red Oleanders a translation of the Belgali Drama "Rokto Korbi" by Rabindranath Tagore, at 6-30 p. m.

THURSDAY, November 1.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Public meeting re-boycott of Simon Commission, Jinnah Hall, 6-30 p.m. Mr. J. B. Patel to preside.

FRIDAY, November 2.

Concert in aid of the League of Mercy. Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, November 3.

The s.s. "Rajputana" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Special Requisition meeting, Improvement Trust Board meeting, 4-30 p.m. (B. T.)

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Telegraph Communication between Madras and Calcutta is now normal.

SJT. C. RAJAGOPALACHARI TO ADDRESS S. INDIAN.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari will address to South Indian residents of Bombay at 9 p.m. to-day (Wednesday), near King's Circle, Matunga G. I. P. All are requested to attend.

POSTAL NOTICE.

With effect from the 1st November 1928 the Kalbadevi Post and Telegraph Offices will be removed to the Departmental Building situated on Bomanji Master Road (Old Kolbhatwadi).

G. TEJPAL TEMPLE ANNIVERSARY.

The Goculdas Tej Gal Shree Laxmi-Narayan Temple at Gowalia Tank Road:—Fire works will be let off to-day at 9 p.m. in celebration of its anniversary. All are cordially invited to witness the same.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line Steamer "Clan Mackellar" arrived in London in the afternoon of 26th instant.

BOYCOTT OF SIMON COMMISSION. TOMOHHOW'S PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting will be held on Thursday (the 1st inst) at 6-30 p.m. at the people's Jinnah Hall, Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road, when Mr. Jehangir B. Patel will preside. Messrs S. Srinivas Iyengar. S. Satyamurti, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar and Basher Ahmed Sayed will address the meeting on the Boycott of the Simon Commission and the Congress Goal of Independence.

DR. G. V. DESHMUKH'S CANDIDATURE

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh is standing from the D. Ward for the next Municipal elections.

PIR DURGAH CASE.

MR. H. P. H. DASTUR'S SERVICES APPRECIATED BY MUSLIMS.

A meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay was held on Saturday near Taher Manzil, Two Tanks under the presidency of Kazi Sharif Abdul Latif when resolutions appreciating the services of the Bombay City Police in connection with the Pir Durgah Case was passed. Another resolution appreciated the impartial and learned judgment of Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Chief Presidency Magistrate in convicting the offenders who were responsible for the desecration of the tomb.

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"KOHINOOR" ON THE SCREEN.

TAX-PAYERS TO PAY FOR THEIR OWN HUMILIATION AND IMPERIALIST PROPAGANDA?

(BY G. S. P.)

"But where India is concerned the problem is infinitely deeper and graver than a question of commerce only. It is, as I have said so many times before, one of prestige. Only by prestige can those teeming millions of souls, of all sects and classes and religions, be ruled peaceably; and prestige can only be maintained as long as we have the respect and the faith of the native."—"Cinema" London, 25th August 1927.

—(Contributed by Captain Malin).

We have not yet forgotten how a recent visitor from Austria, a lady-journalist by name A. Schalek, was provided with first class free railway passage throughout our country by our beneficient Government, at the Indian taxpayer's proper cost. After such a treatment from the British Government it is but in keeping if she had been accorded a princely reception by one of the very big States. This lady, like many others of her colour, had no scruples to abuse Indians in general and the Maharaja in question in particular behind their backs, immediately after she left the Indian shore. Neither does she intend to stop at that. As time goes on she intends to bring forth a book of the class of Miss Mayo's type. Indian journalists and publicists please note.

Indian film-producers might not be unaware how Captain Malin, who is preparing the "Kohinoor" (Diamond) Film, travelled free of charge under the supposed patronage of the Government of India in a special reserved white saloon car from Bombay to Calcutta on his way to China. He is due to return to India this December when he means to begin to shoot that portion of his "Kohinoor" film which he wants to have an Indian setting. It is likely that he may be again provided by our large-hearted Government with a similar travelling arrangement without any obligations attached to the same. Again it is an established rule of policy that he, whom the Government of India patronizes, must be worshipped by our States. It is, therefore, worth the while of our elected M.L.A.'s to make a special and consistent effort as soon as possible to demand information from Government by asking questions in the Assembly as to why this expenditure is incurred and what is the amount thereof.

But the above is not the reason why I am writing this to-day. My fears are, that we, as a nation, are most certainly going to be maligned in film land. The history of Diamond "Kohinoor" is a common knowledge. The British in this film will be in a position to conquer Ranjitsing and his terrific followers without the least disadvantage of shedding even one drop of English blood in the affair. We would not have grudged them this, had there been no reference to us. But in the formation of the scenes in this film it would be unavoidably necessary to show the Indians, one and all, as so many sheep fit to be food for powder so that the ever-glittering conquerors should look like so many admirable film-heroes. We ought to raise as great a voice of protest against this unnecessary screening of our past misery and misfortune as we can. And the thought that at the top of all this, the screening may be secured at the cost of our own money, is sufficient to stop mere thinking and to set in motion every possible action on part of our publicists, leaders, M.L.A.'s, film-workers and the masses. Miseries and misfortunes can be found in the history of any nation but it would be an unpardonable misuse of the money of the people of India repeatedly to show their humiliation which is a thing of past. It is necessary for the British for their own good to avoid doing this when they have grounds to note that the class of young men, even in this unfortunate country is growing, who will not easily digest such attempts on their part.

A. I. C. C.

MADRAS REPRESENTATIVES LEAVE FOR DELHI.

MADRAS, Oct. 30.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mr. S. Satyamurti, Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar, Mr. Basheer Ahmed, Mr. Shafee Mahomed and a few other members of the All-India Congress Committee are leaving here to-night for Bombay 'en-route' to Delhi to attend the meeting of the Committee.—A. P.

CALCUTTA.—The All-India Marwari Agarwal Conference has passed resolutions protesting against widow remarriage, disapproving of early marriages, urging the establishment of funds to aid helpless widows, requesting the Government of India and rulers of Indian States to grant sufficient free grazing lands for cattle and also asking rulers of Indian States to enact laws preventing the export of cows from their States.—A. P.

MOTOR ACCIDENT AT PAWAI ROAD

CAR THROWN INTO WATER COURSE

CLEANER AND OCCUPANT KILLED

The Bombay-Agra Road, about four miles from Kurla, was the scene of a serious motor accident on Saturday last which resulted in the death of a European and a motor cleaner. The victim, Mr. Wood, the Chief Officer of P. and O. Co.'s S.S. "Delta" came to Bombay last Friday and the following afternoon he went for a joy ride with one Mrs. Steele in a taxi-car No. Y-1554, driven by Anthony DeSouza. When the car was on the Pawai Road, the taxi driver, it is reported, swerved the car to avoid collision with a metal stack which was lying on the road, and in doing so struck against a bridge with the result that the car was overthrown with the occupants in the water course nine feet below the bridge. Syed Jheda the cleaner died on the spot while Mr. Wood sustained fracture of the skull and died on his way to Kurla.

Inspector Scott of Bandra Police held an inquest touching the death of Mr. Wood and Syed Jheda, while the driver Anthony DeSouza was removed to the hospital and will be charged by the Kurla Police on his recovery for rash and negligent act.

Mrs. Steele escaped with slight injuries.

WANTED MAN SURRENDERS TO POLICE

Maganlal Trikamlal, a bill collector in the employ of Damodar Purushotam, a cloth merchant at the Mulji Jetha Market, who was wanted by the City Police since 1926 on criminal breach of trust charge, surrendered himself at the Princess Street Police Station on Saturday.

It is alleged that the accused between the months of March and June 1926, collected bills amounting to Rs. 3,887-11-0 from the customers of the complainant and absconded.

The accused was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday, and was remanded to custody till November 8.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET

PRINCE DULEEP TO PLAY FOR HINDUS

It is rumoured that Prince Duleepsinghji who is returning to India by the next mail boat will play for the Kathiawad Touring team against the Hindu Gymkhana on Saturday and Sunday next. Probably he will play for the Hindus in the forthcoming quadrangular tournament.

TENANTS AND RIOT TAX.

Mr. Lalji Pendse; writes from Ganesh Building Tarn Temple Lane, Bombay.

"The Riot Tax of 1921 is no more in force and landlords cannot legally demand it any more.

There are still some landlords who continue to collect the tax levied on the tenants in 1921. In reply to my enquiry on the question the Municipal Commissioner has stated that the tax is no more in force and therefore on the strength of this information Tenants should refuse payment of the said tax."

MR. RAJAGOPALACHARI IN BOMBAY

FEARS DISINTEGRATION OF NATIONAL WORK IN MADRAS

BOMBAY, Oct. 30.

"The situation in Madras is bad", said Mr. C. Rajgopalachari who arrived here this morning in connection with the All-India Spinners' Association Council meeting. "I consider it very unfortunate" proceeded Mr. Rajagopalachari when asked about the Madras situation that there should be difference between the positions taken by Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar.

"There is no one in South who can be in charge of the Congress affairs now other than Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar. Differences between him and Pandit Motilal mean disruption in the Congress so far as Madras is concerned.

"I hope, however, a working arrangement will be soon arrived at in Delhi which will put an end to this unfortunate situation. Much as it is desirable to have whole-hearted support of all parties including the Liberals, the Besantians, the exclusion of Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and his friends would spell disintegration of national work in Madras."—A. P.

SIR LESLIE CONTINUES EXPLANATIONS.

PRINCES MEET AT VASHMIR'S HOTEL

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The Butler Committee resumed sittings this afternoon and Sir Leslie Scott continued his explanations. Subsequently the princes met at the Maharaja of Kashmir's hotel, after which they adjourned till Tuesday.—Reuter.

HIGH COURT

SUIT AGAINST EUROPEAN SHARE-BROKER

CLAIM OF NEW ZEALAND REDWOOD FORESTS CO.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza at the High Court commenced the trial of the suit filed by the New Zealand Redwood Forests Co. claiming Rs. 3 lakhs as damages from E. F. Goombridge, a European Share-broker, for alleged defamation.

The plaintiff company had issued several debentures in New Zealand and were trying to sell some of them in India.

The defendant who doing share-broker's business in Bombay under the name of Messrs "Forbes & Lund" is also issuing a weekly share market report for the benefit of his clients. The plaintiff alleged that in one of the issues of this report the defendant described the bonds as worthless and denounced the directors' attempt to sell them in India as a scandal deserving of severe punishment. In respect of this article, the plaintiff filed the present suit claiming Rs. 3 lakhs as damages.

Criminal proceedings against defendant for defamation have also been launched in the Police Court which have been stayed by order of the High Court pending the disposal of this suit.

Mr. Ratnagar arguing for the defence contended that it was the duty of the defendent as a responsible broker to give his true opinions to his clients about the bonds.

He contended that the article contained fair and bonafide comments. The plaintiff did not allege express malice, i.e. malice in fact, but only implied malice such as could be inferred from the article itself.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

POSSESSION TO BE GIVEN TO BANK OF BARODA AND MADAN THEATRES

Judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice Rangnekar at the High Court in the suit filed by the Bank of Baroda and Madan Theatres Ltd., against Jehangir Fardunji Karaka, proprietor of the Royal Opera House, to get possession of the theatre.

The Bank had advanced Rs. 7 lakhs to Karaka on the mortgage of the theatre, one of the terms of the agreement being that on failure to pay the interest regularly the Bank should give into possession. In 1927 Karaka being unable to pay interest, the Bank took possession, dislodged Pathe (India) Co. who were doing the business of exhibiting cinema films as the lessee of Karaka, and let out the theatre on a fresh lease to Madan Theatres Ltd. who were also doing similar cinema business.

A few days later however Umrigar and Co., wine merchants claiming to be the mortgagee of the furniture and electric fittings in the theatre, forcibly took possession of the theatre which was closed for some days until Madan Theatres obtained an order from the High Court to continue in possession till the dispute was settled by a court. The Bank and Madan Theatres Ltd. then filed the present suit against Karaka and Umrigar to establish their claim to possession.

The suit was heard for several days about two months ago.

His Lordship delivering judgment passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff.

Latest Cotton Quotations.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay).

JANUARY. NEW YORK.

	Oct. 30.
Previous Closing Rate	19.62
To-day's Opening Rate	19.55
Difference	—.07
To-day's Closing Rate	19.30
Difference	—.32

Broach Expectation Rs. 352 0 0

LIVERPOOL

	Oct. 30.
Previous Closing Rate	10.15
To-day's Opening Rate	10.20
Difference	plus .05
To-day's Closing Rate	10.10
Difference	—.05

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

(OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.)

	London, Oct. 30.
Silver Ready	26 12 0
Higher	0 1 0
Silver Forward	26 13 0
Higher	0 1 0

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Oct. 30.
1st Settlement	60 2 0
2nd Settlement	60 6 0

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINKLE")

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1928.

Commission at Geneva which began inquiry on Monday into the report of the New Zealand Government on the administration of Western Samoa heard a good deal about the Satyagraha practised there.

* * *

The Commission were told by General Sir George Richardson, the man who was on the spot to check "sedition" in Samoa during the recent disturbances, a tale of woe which shows that local officialdom is quite helpless. The "so-called" Citizens Committee, remarked the gallant General, was still in existence secretly. And what is far more awful—and so terribly inconvenient for Samoan white officialdom—it did manage to keep in touch with that white agitator Nelson!

* * *

Isn't it idiotic of the citizens of Apia and the Chiefs who protest against the ways of White officialdom not to appreciate the blessings of British Colonial rule? However, Sir James Parr, the New Zealand High Commissioner, gave the Commission at Geneva an encouraging piece of news—"Order was being maintained".

* * *

Just in the same manner, of course, as it is proposed to maintain it at Lahore when the Simon Circus arrives there. Prohibit meetings, deny the people the right of speech and association, and give carte blanche to the Jo-hukmies to work up fake receptions and 'order' under the ominous presence of mounted sowars and guns 'is maintained'.

* * *

But led by Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. Serajuddin and other leaders the people of Lahore do not propose to give the toadies of the place an exclusive run of it.

* * *

Punjab officialdom like the Bourbons is, of course, impervious to sensible counsels, but why cannot Sir John Simon and his colleagues realise that they must bring into play that spirit of sportsmanship which the British talk about as a peculiar quality of their own and insist that this silly game of applying section 144 should stop?

* * *

Or are they content with manufactured receptions? Are they content with seeing everywhere a Jan Mahomed and his garlands?

* * *

It is not only India which wants Home Rule. A Scottish Duke wants it for his people. The Duke of Montrose held a demonstration on Monday at Glasgow demanding Home Rule for the people of Scotland.

* * *

Mr. Cunningham Graham, speaking at the meeting asked "why should four million acres of our Highland territory be delivered to American millionaires to exhibit their fat white knees?"

* * *

I don't know that American millionaires have "fat white knees", but let us accept Mr. Cunningham Graham as an authority on knees. To us the problem is why should people having many many times four million acres of land, the people of India, be denied Home Rule.

* * *

Why should their land be considered as being "delivered" to people of another race, including the countrymen of Mr. Cunningham Graham, who regard it as their milch-cow?

* * *

Her Brother—(Sadly): There are an awful lot of girls who don't want to get married.

She:—"How do you know?"

Her Brother:—"I've asked them."

What does His Excellency the Right Honourable Edward Fredrick Lindley Wood

BARON IRWIN Of Kirby Underdale P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.

The Viceroy and Governor General of India, think of

"THE LOVES OF A MOGUL PRINCE"

D.O. No. 4907

VICEREGAL LODGE, SIMLA.

The 29th September 1928.

Dear Mr. Prem Sagar,

His Excellency was very interested in the film "The Loves of a Moghal Prince" which he saw last night. He thought the photography was quite excellent, and congratulates you most warmly on it.

Yours sincerely,

Lt.-Colonel,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Seth Prem Sagar, Esq.,
"Kuldip Ashram",
Simla.

Now you see it yourself—

To-day, To-morrow or Friday AT 5; 7; 9 and 11 P.M. (S.T.) at the

WEST-END CINEMA, Lamington Road.

Davar's College of Commerce.

GENERAL COMMERCE COURSE RESULTS (1928).

D. COM. M.C. & L.C.C.

The Highest in India as usual.

In 'D.COM.M.C.' the Diploma passes were thirty per cent more than all Indian Institutions put together.

In L.C.C. the largest number of passes, in largest number of subjects and largest number of Honours were ours and that too though these results were not artificially inflated by giving large number of Book-keeping and Law forms to G.D.A. students for L.C.C. Examination.

Our complete results with Higher Diplomas in which we monopolise appear in next Advertisement which will prove that DAVAR'S COLLEGE is to this day the only Private College of Commerce of its class in India.

Prospectus on application.

80, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Brilliant Results

IN THE

L.C.C. 1928

EXAMINATIONS.

54 Pass in Senior Exams. of L. C. C. 1928 out of 103 including 12 Distinctions in the various subjects.

Batliboi's

Accountancy Training Institute,

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BOOKS OF INDIAN INTEREST.

WORKING OF DYARCHY IN INDIA: 1919-1928.—By "Kerala Putra", Rs. 4.
INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL PROBLEMS.—By Sir P. S. S. Aiyer, Rs. 7-8.
HISTORY OF INDIAN CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE.—By B. E. Dadachanji, Rs. 2-14.
EMPIRE OF THE GREAT MOGOL.—By Hoyland and Banerjee, Rs. 5-8.
INDIGENOUS INDIAN BANKING.—By M. M. S. Gubbay, Rs. 1-12.
PEASANT-PROPRIETORSHIP IN INDIA.—By D. Datta, Rs. 3.
CHITOR AND OTHER POEMS.—By S. S L. Chordia, Rs. 4.
A PLEA FOR OPEN AIR SCHOOLS IN INDIA.—S. C. Chatterji, Re. 1-8.
HINDUSTANI WITHOUT A MASTER.—By S. B. Syed, Re. 1-12.
SULTAN MAHMUD OF GHAZNIX.—By M. Habib, Rs. 2-8.
HAZRAT AMIR KHUSRAU OF DELHI.—By M. Habib, Rs. 2-8.
A WEEK IN INDIA AND THREE MONTHS IN AN INDIAN HOSPITAL.—By A. F. Brockway, As. 12.
MAIN CURRENTS OF MARATHA HISTORY.—By G. S. Sardesai, Re. 1-8.
INDIAN ECONOMICS.—By Jathar and Beri, Vol. I., Rs. 4-8.

TARAPOREVALA

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1928.

RIGHTS OF INDIAN SHIPPING.

Presiding over the 9th Ordinary General Meeting of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company on Monday, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, the acting Chairman of the Board of Directors, effectively answered the self-regarding criticisms of foreign shipping interests on the claims of Indian shipping in general and this Company in particular. Sir Victor Sassoon, during the debate in the Legislative Assembly, remarked: "If it is true that the rates are now too high as some speaker mentioned, and that 22 per cent. dividend can be paid out of the profits made in the coastal trade, why is not the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, which is enjoying the same rate earning profits on the same scale?" Sir Victor should be satisfied with Mr. Walchand's reply that the foreign companies pay higher dividends because they have got to-day other monopoly routes and sources of income from Government patronage and mail subsidies, unjustly denied to an Indian company. The Coastal Reservation Bill is only a modest attempt to break one of the monopolies enjoyed by foreign companies.

Sir James Simpson, the representative of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, somewhat irrelevantly asked in the Assembly debate how many Indian Officers the Scindia Company had on its steamers and how many they were training. Mr. Walchand's reply does credit to the Company and will be highly gratifying to the friends of Indian shipping. He points out that in spite of the deplorably few opportunities provided by Government for the training of Indians, nearly 46 per cent. of the Officers and Engineers employed by this company during the few years of its existence are Indians and that two of the Company's apprentices are already qualified Officers and ten more are under training. The Company has offered four scholarships to the Cadets of the Training Ship "Dufferin" and has promised them employment on their passing the qualifying examinations. It has also sent a batch of six Engineers to England for further training and another batch of 16 students to the Government School at Calcutta for following the sea career as Wireless Operators on steamers. In short, the Scindia Company has done more for Indians and Indian shipping than all the foreign shipping companies put together. If it has not been possible to do more, let the Government of India answer why.

In the Assembly debate referred to above Sir George Rainy remarked: "If the Scindia Steam Navigation Company thought that the low freights would follow reservation, I am not sure that the Company would be particularly keen on the Bill." There is a nasty insinuation here that the Company would place its own interests above those of the country. We have seen above how much the Company has done to help Indian Marine Officers. It supports the Coastal Reservation Bill, as all other Indian institutions and individuals do, in the interests of the shipping industry of India. The annual freight bill on the Coast alone comes to about 12 crores of rupees. At present a large portion of this amount is drained out of India by foreign shippers and other foreign allied interests. The Coastal Reservation Bill is calculated to stop this drain to some small extent. It is also an essential incentive to the establishment of an Indian Mercantile Marine. A Mercantile Marine will not be long in being followed by large ship-repairing workshops and in course of time by a full fledged ship-building industry, which in its turn will not only save Indian money for India but will also open up new avenues for the development of Indian talent and enterprise. Mr. Walchand truly observes: "It is not merely the immediate gain to India as a whole in retaining in the country the large portion of the annual freight bill which is drained at present out of India—great as that gain is, amounting as it does to approximately Rs. 50 crores a year—which makes every Indian support this measure, but it is the immense possibilities which the Bill contains for the future development of other industries and for harnessing Indian talent for that purpose that every Indian considers it his duty to give continuous support to this Coastal Bill until it reaches the Statute Book". The unprecedented opposition of foreign vested interests to the Bill is the measure of its benefits to India.

TRUTH WILL OUT.

An example of judicial murder unequalled in the annals of justice in modern times was provided to the world when Sacco and Vanzetti were sentenced to death on a charge of murder. They protested their innocence and no fewer than eight attempts were made to gain a new trial for them, each time before the same judge, because the ways of justice in the State of Massachusetts demanded that the same judge, against whom allegations of bias against the accused were freely made, must try their case. Finally, after six years the men were sentenced to death for a crime they were held to have committed in April 1920. An English journal of world-wide repute remarked then "whether or not these men are guilty of the crime for which they have been sentenced, a system which can keep two men in uncertainty of their lives for so long a period and then decide to kill them is one that must shock all sensitive persons."

The shock will be all the greater now with the publication of the results of the close scrutiny made by the American journal "Outlook" which has secured affidavits proving indubitably that the condemned men were innocent of the crime. They were charged with the murder on April 15, 1920 of a paymaster and a guard in a shoe factory at South Braintree. Sacco claimed that on that day he was in Boston arranging about a passport to Italy, where he was returning to visit his recently bereaved father. Vanzetti protested that on that day he was pursuing his customary trade as a fish-pedlar. Witnesses for the prosecution failed to identify the accused as the men who ran away after committing the crime. But so strong was the political bias of the presiding judge against the accused because they were Communists, and so susceptible was he to the rabid anti-Red campaign raging in America while the trial was being held, that he visited on the two men the extreme penalty of the law in spite of overwhelming evidence proving their innocence. But truth will out and as the New York "World" commenting on the publication of the affidavits remarks: "This celebrated case rises from the grave. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts now faces reckoning. It can no more ignore the day of judgment". Sacco and Vanzetti were judicially murdered. The immediate atonement for that sin should be America's resolve to improve her judicial procedure.

A GREAT STEP TOWARDS FREEDOM

The United Provinces Political Conference, while endorsing the Congress goal of Independence, has also wholeheartedly supported the All-Parties' Constitution, which the Conference rightly regards as "a great step towards political freedom." It is significant that a rider to the effect that the Conference should welcome only those recommendations like adult franchise and the solution of the communal question "which did not come into conflict with Independence" was summarily thrown out, only the mover voting for it. The Conference has evidently taken the sensible view that the whole of the Lucknow Constitution, in spite of all the limitations inherent in a scheme acceptable to all the parties in India, is "a great step towards political freedom." It is a wholly untenable view that any portions of the Constitution come into conflict with Independence. Those who hold this view and belittle the Nehru Report are unconsciously playing into the hands of the Anglo-Indian critics who miss no opportunity of discrediting the report. It is interesting to note in this connection that the "Times of India", while reproducing the A. P. message about the U. P. Conference, has carefully clipped out the words to the effect that the Conference considered the Nehru Committee's report to be a great step towards political freedom.

SHAMA'A PLAYERS' NEW VENTURE.

The Shama'a Players are making heroic efforts to revive the Indian stage and make it a true home of Art. Not satisfied with their past achievements, they are presenting a new play this evening at the Excelsior Theatre. "Red Oleanders", as the play is called, is a translation of the Bengali drama "Rokto Korobi" by Rabindranath Tagore. It is a delightful play, instinct with that philosophic mysticism in which Tagore excels. It must be a difficult play to act but the Shama'a Players, under the able direction of Shrimati Mrinalini Chattopadhya are accustomed to break new ground. The original Bengali songs, to be sung by Shrimati. Sunalinidevi, should be an attraction by themselves. The Shama'a Players are in for fresh laurels from the stage-loving public of Bombay.

SECONDARY TEACHERS' CONFERENCE

THE ORDINARY TEACHER'S POINT-OF-VIEW

(BY S. V. DESHPANDE).

The Secondary Teachers' Conference is meeting in Bombay on the 1st of November under the presidentship of Mr. M. R. Jayakar. Many teachers are wondering if it is going to be merely a Headmasters' Conference. Will the ordinary teacher's point of view get an adequate expression in it? The question has to be asked anxiously, because the way in which the organizers of the Conference have proceeded so far, has given rise to a suspicion that an attempt is being made to prevent the ordinary teacher from asserting himself. The Conference has not been sufficiently advertised, only two leaflets have been issued to the headmasters of various schools, and many of these headmasters have conveniently consigned these leaflets to the W.P.B., or at best to some dusty file.

A NEW SPIRIT.

Though things have been so arranged as to make the Conference safe for the bosses, the ordinary teacher, or "assistant" teacher as he is called, is bound to try his best to make himself heard. A new spirit is slowly but surely awakening among the rank and file of teachers, and they are no longer content to remain dumb driven cattle struggling on the verge of starvation and subject to every conceivable humiliation. If the bosses succeed in packing the Conference, the under-dogs will not fail to make it quite clear that the resolutions of the Conference do not express their views and, therefore, do not possess the weight of representative authority.

The most urgent problem for which the ordinary teachers will have to suggest a solution in the Conference is, of course, the problem of their own status. The miserable condition of teachers is a subject which excites more contempt than pity or sympathy. One reason for this is that the teachers themselves have not as yet cared to realize the true nature of their position, and have consequently to grope in the dark for a way out.

WAGE SLAVES.

The truth is that modern schools have become factories to produce certain machine-made products and the teachers have become wage-slaves. The factories are run as private concerns by certain individuals or groups of individuals on the basis of the exploitation of labour. If the ordinary teacher wants to improve his lot he must realize this unpleasant truth and devise some means of checking this exploitation.

One such measure is going to be suggested in the ensuing Conference and that is the standardization of the condition of service of teachers in all private secondary schools. I hope every ordinary teacher attending the Conference will support the suggestion after giving it the fullest consideration.

Two facts are noticeable in the organization of secondary education in the Bombay Presidency. The first is that the Government has abdicated its function and left the spread of secondary education almost wholly to private agencies. The second is that these private agencies have shifted the financial responsibility to the shoulders of the ordinary teachers by giving them an extremely low rate of salaries.

SACRIFICE WITHOUT CONTROL.

However, laudable may have been the enthusiasm and self-sacrifice of the pioneers of private secondary and higher education like Chiplunkar and Tilak and Gokhale, there is not the slightest doubt that to-day it is not the managers of these private schools but the vast majority of teachers who have no voice in the management, that have to shoulder the burden by foregoing a large part of their legitimate dues and being thus unable to maintain a decent standard of life.

Teachers in Government schools can bring some presure to bear on the authorities, because, in spite of the 'steel frame' the Government can sometimes be made to bend before public criticism. But there is no appeal against the managers of public bodies. They are sacrosanct.

UNHEALTHY COMPETITION.

The Government controls the private schools through the Grants-in-aid Code and the annual inspections. But

(Continued on page 11)

A LOST CIVILISATION

Important Archaeological Finds in Central Borneo

(From a Correspondent).

SINGAPORE, Oct. 16.

What may prove to be an archaeological discovery of the first importance has been made by Mr. E. V. Andreini, a District Officer of the Sarawak Government, on a plateau in the interior of Borneo. The discovery was made at a spot close to the boundary between Sarawak and Dutch territory, in a district inhabited by a tribe of Klebits.

Mr. Andreini made a fifty day trip, which included thirty-five days of walking, into the interior, and his discoveries during the trip were described by him to a representative of Singapore's morning paper last week. One stone monument found had a Chinese inscription, which has since been found to mean "Sum Peng" which is the name of a Chinese Rajah who held sway over Brunei about the year 1375. On another monument was found writing which is not Chinese and has so far baffled all efforts to decipher it. It is now in the hands of the Archaeological authorities in Java, to whom it has been sent in the hope that they will be able to throw some light on its meaning.

The monument with the Chinese inscription is about 20 feet high, with a flat top and rounded sides, something in the shape of a bell. In addition to the writing were found markings of triangles and half-circles, the meaning of which is unknown, but which are believed to be of Buddhist origin. The other monument, bearing the undeciphered inscription, is the shape of an elephant, about twelve feet high, lying on its back, with the writing at the bottom. In another spot were found large slabs of stone on the top of a mountain. Some of the stones had no markings, one had the figure of a woman with her arms and feet out-stretched, and in two other places, on what were obviously graves, was found a carving of the same figure, with an animal, similar to a dog, at the side. The carving is very crude over. These are similar to stones found elsewhere, and known to be of Buddhist origin. What seemed to be the remains of an ancient fort were found close at hand. The fort theory is helped by the fact that the site is a fairly commanding one, and there are the remains of what seems to be a circular wall around it. A piece of stone pottery was also found, and numerous stones, worn by water, which seem to have the forms of birds and animals. One of the stones is of such a shape as to make it seem probable that it was a carved figure of Buddha. It is worn almost smooth now, but there is a distinct outline of an arm, almost exactly the same as the arm of the Chinese figures of Buddha, to be noticed. Mounds, covered with vegetation, were prodded with a stick, and it was found that rock existed underneath them. All the finds were covered with vegetation and bushes, which had to be cleared away before they could be examined.

SITE OF OLD FORT.

AN UNKNOWN CIVILISATION.

These discoveries seem to indicate the existence in Borneo, at one time, of a civilisation hitherto unknown. Sumpeng, the Chines King of Brunei or any of his people, are not known to have penetrated so far inland. It was written in 1618 that Brunei was attacked by the Portuguese, and the people fled inland, poisoned the river, and thus drove off the Portuguese Whether they penetrated to the Baram district, where the discoveries were made, and left some of their number behind, is a matter of theory.

QUEER CHINESE SECT.

There is a Chinese sect called the Wuchang, who were experienced agriculturists, and had for a deity the figure of a woman accompanied by a dog. It is possible that Sumpeng imported some of these in order to develop his territory agriculturally, and that the carvings were done by them or their descendants. The Klebits, who inhabit the district now, have myths and stories which are very similar to some found in North China, and many of their names of places and

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

Japan's Answer.

The England of the East has chosen to give an ominous and disquieting reply to those ardent pacifists in Europe and America who expected her to help constructively in promoting disarmament. She signed the Kellogg Pact with as much alacrity as the other Big Powers. With equal alacrity she gave her blessing to the Anglo-French secret understanding and now by providing for an increase in their War Office estimates the Japanese Government show to the whole world how aptly they have learnt the British method of talking in favour of peace but acting in such a way as to keep the war spirit very much alive. The increase in the estimates is considerable and affects both the Army and Navy. That £730,000 more should be proposed to be spent on the Army and £250,000 more on the Navy indicates that the War Party in Japan have reaped the fruit of their campaign.

Manufacturing "Receptions".

A striking tribute to the completeness of the boycott of the Simon Commission is provided by the frantic and futile attempts of the bureaucracy arbitrarily to interfere with the elementary rights of people to hold meetings and organise public demonstrations. Despite the meddling of the police Poona gave the lead by so bringing home to the Simon Seven the unwelcome character of their visit that they dared not visit any public institutions except the various tea parties organised to order which were attended by the loyalists and "Johukmies". The Punjab bureaucracy, true to its tradition, is out to manufacture "receptions" for the Commission by resorting to the high-handed tactics of banning public meetings and procession under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code. But a rude awakening awaits it. To-day the citizens of Lahore will unmistakably show to it and its proteges, the Simon Seven, that the latter are as unwelcome to them as to patriotic Indians in any other part of the country.

The Way The Wind Blows.

A telling reply to the Bombay Non-Brahmin Party's claim for communal electorates comes from Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, a prominent member of the Justice Party of Madras. Mr. Mudaliar points out that the Bombay Non-Brahmins had accepted the principle of joint electorates even nine years ago that "an extremely strong case has now to be made out to justify the introduction of separate electorates, and that from his own knowledge of conditions in this Presidency he feels "very doubtful whether such justification has been adequately established." As regards the Non-Brahmins of Madras too, Mr. Mudaliar says: "I should be very much surprised if any of their recognised and authoritative political organisations put forward a demand before any body for separate electorates for Non-Brahmins." "Even as regards reservation of seats", he adds, "the Non-Brahmins have never accepted it on principle,.....and I feel that they will be unconcerned about it." Mr. Mudaliar rightly thinks that what the Non-Brahmins most need is "more cohesion, greater mutual trust and understanding." But must these virtues be confined within the Non-Brahmin fold? Mr. Mudaliar could not be unaware that communal representation of any kind has only added to the disruptive forces in India; and, if given a fresh lease, will not fail to split the Non-Brahmin majority into any number of minorities, each clamouring for special privileges.

Communal Harmony in Mysore.

In a striking passage in the course of his presidential address to the Mysore Representative Assembly, the Dewan, Mr. Mirza Ismail, rightly drew attention to the harmonious relations that exist among all communities in that progressive State. The emphasis on this obvious fact, known to all who know anything about Mysore, was necessary in view of the recent Bangalore incident, the undue importance given to it and the mischievous propaganda carried on by the "Times of India" against the present Administration. The Dewan said: "I do not suppose that anywhere in India there is a firmer tradition of tolerance and friendliness among communities than in Mysore. I believe that now the strongest desire of all communities and their leaders is to re-emphasise and confirm that harmony on which depends the health not merely of single States but of that New India of which Mysore will be a vitally important part." These are sentiments which every patriotic Indian will endorse.

LALA LAJPATRAI ASSAULTED.

DISTURBANCE AT LAHORE ON SIMON'S ARRIVAL.

BARBED WIRE BARRICADES TO KEEP OFF CROWD

Police Charge Boycotters and Disperse Meeting

PROMINENT LEADERS INJURED

Citizens Show Wonderful Restraint in Face of Provocation.

Inspite of the promulgamation of Section 144 and strict police "bundobust" thousands of citizens carrying black flags shouted "Simon Go Back" as the "Unwanted Visitors" reached Lahore.

Barbed wire barricades were put up round the station to keep off the crowd. Inspite of the orderly behaviour of the boycotters the police charged the crowd.

Lala Lajpatrai was severely assaulted and received a number of lathi blows. In a statement to the A. P. Lalaji styles the assault as "unprovoked" and "gratuitous".

Other prominent leaders including Dr. Satyapal and two other M.L.C.s were singled out for attack.

LAHORE, Oct. 30.

After the long journey of 1300 miles the Simon Commission and the Indian Central Committee arrived here this afternoon by their respective special trains. The arrivals and departures at all stations were private and police precautions were taken all along the route.

The entire Lahore station area was closely guarded by police and barbed wires were used to keep out the crowd.

As the arrival of the Commission and the Committee was private, the function at the station was confined to officials, members of the Punjab Council Committee and members of both the Commission and the Central Committee. The Commission and the Committee members drove off from the station to their respective residences.

POLICE CHARGE DEMONSTRATORS.

Boycotters numbering several thousands headed by Lala Lajpatrai and other local leaders came towards the station and took up position against the barbed wires, holding up black flags and crying: "Simon Go Back". The police armed with regulation lathies charged back the crowd, resulting in injuries to some including Lala Lajpatrai.—A. P.

UNPROVOKED ASSAULTS ON LEADERS

LALA LAJPATRAI'S STATEMENT

LAHORE, Oct. 30.

In a statement to the Associated Press Lala Lajpatrai describes what happened at the Railway Station to-day. He says: "The attack by the police on the crowd was absolutely unprovoked and unwarranted and it was led by the Superintendent of Police himself as I am told. He gave two blows on my chest and one or two constables, I cannot say how many, gave me two blows with regulation lathies which happily did not fall very heavily on me. The blows on my chest fell just over the heart region and left a bruise and a swelling.

REFUSED TO GIVE NAME.

"I asked the man his name about half a dozen times but he did not give me his name. Once I shouted to him: "If you are a man you should give me your name? But he did not give me his name. From the very first he seemed to be bent on doing mischief.

NO PROSECUTION TO POLICE.

The crowd was perfectly orderly and non-violent except that they were shouting "Simon Go Back". The barbed wire barrier on the road was not complete. It had left about four or five feet wide gap which was occupied by the police and to the best of my knowledge no one from the crowd did anything to provoke the police.

"I was just in front of the crowd near the gap and the Superintendent of Police attacked me perfectly gratuitously. The Superintendent of Police was accompanied by another European who, I was told, is a Railway Traffic Inspector, but his name I was not able to find. I did not recognise Mr. Puckle, Deputy Commissioner of Lahore but I am told he came on the spot later. But an Indian Magistrate was there and came to me after I had been struck. I was not in charge of the procession but as soon as I had been struck I took charge of the crowd and at my request the whole crowd sat down and only a few people kept standing. I must admire the self-restraint of the crowd which kept peace marvellously inspite of their being infuriated by the assault on me.

PANDIT MALAVIYA.

Who in a public meeting at Lahore advised people to defy the Government order.

OTHER LEADERS ASSAULTED.

The same European official, referred to above, assaulted Raizada Hansraj M.L.C., Dr. Gopichand and Dr. Satyapal. Raizada Hansraj received three blows on his left hand, one of which fell on the index finger. He called upon the Magistrate to see his hand but no Magistrate came near to see it. He only saw it from at a distance.

Lala Lajpatrai has slight fever.—A. P.

BOYCOTT MEETING DISPERSED BY POLICE.

The boycott demonstration culminated this evening in a crowded meeting at the crossing of Anarkali and Circular Road where flags bearing "Simon Go Back" "India for Indians" were displayed. The meeting was about to be addressed by speakers when the Deputy Commissioner of Police with lorries carrying police arrived on the scene and persuaded the crowd to disperse. The crowd moved towards Bhati Gate to hold a meeting.—A. P.

PT. MALAVIYA'S DIVINE CALL

LAHORE, Oct. 30.

Last night's meeting dispersed late in the night after passing a resolution "looking with scorn" on the Government orders prohibiting meetings and processions and deciding on to-day's programme. It was announced by Dr. Satyapal that a meeting would be held to-day at noon outside Mochi Gate where black flags would be distributed. After this the assembly would march towards the Railway station in a procession. Again at 4 p.m. a Swaraj Procession under the command of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya would start from Delhi Gate and pass through the main bazars of the city. Dr. Satya Pal further said that Pandit Malaviya had received a divine call to lay the foundation of Swaraj in 1930 in that very procession. In the evening another meeting would be held at Mori Gate Gardens and be presided by Lala Lajpat Rai.

TEXT OF D. M.'S ORDER.

The following is the text of the District Magistrate's order in connection with meetings and processions today:—Whereas it appears to be necessary in the interests of good order to regulate the holding of processions within the limits of Lahore Municipality on October 30th I hereby direct that the public shall abstain from organising or joining any procession which has not been permitted by the Senior Superintendent of Police within the limits of the said municipality that day. Whereas it is further necessary in the interests of good order to control the assembling of crowds in the vicinity of the railway station of Lahore Junction on the Express and Egerton Roads and roads adjacent thereto. I hereby direct the public that they shall not assemble within the precincts of the railway station or on the roads above mentioned except at such places as the Superintendent of Police may permit.—A.P.

LALA LAJPATRAI.

Who led the boycotters at Lahore station and was assaulted by police.

POLICE ORDERS TO BE DEFIED

THREAT OF ARRESTS

LAHORE, Oct. 30.

At a meeting of the leaders of the movement for the boycott of the Simon Commission at which Lala Lajpat Rai and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya were also present it was unanimously decided to adhere to to-day's programme as already decided upon in spite of the police orders.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police has issued an order that processions within Circular Road round the city will not be interfered with, unless they contravene the law by riotous and obstructive behaviour. Processions will be absolutely prohibited from crossing Circular Road between Taxali Gate and Brandreth Road. They may proceed along Circular Road and towards the railway station via Brandreth Road or Landa Bazar Road. If any procession attempts to defy the order it will be broken up, arrests being made if necessary.

All persons arrested, it is added, will be sent immediately under escort by lorry to the District police lines where they will be taken over by men held in reserve for the purpose. Processions like individuals will be held up a cordon line at the railway station chowk. Provided they remain peaceful there they will not be molested. If they attempt to force the cordon or move elsewhere along the route arrangements will be made from the general reserve to check them.

Great excitement prevails in the city. A. P.

MUSLIM LEAGUE INVITED TO CALCUTTA

MAHARAJAH OF MAHMUDABAD TO PRESIDE?

A meeting of the Council of the Bengal Presidency Muslim League was held on Friday evening to consider among other things a letter from the Secretary, All-India Muslim League, suggesting the holding of the next annual session of that League in Calcutta towards the end of December next. Decision was taken to invite the All-India Muslim League to hold its annual session in Calcutta and the Maharaja of Mahmudabad was recommended for presidentship of the session.

The following are among the resolutions passed at the meeting:—

(1) That the All-India Muslim League be invited to hold its next annual session in Calcutta in December next.

(2) That the Maharaja of Mahmudabad and failing him Seth Yakub Hassan of Madras be recommended for presidentship of the next annual session of the All-India Muslim League.

(3) That a reception committee with the members present at this meeting be formed with powers to add to their number and with Moulvi Rafiqur Rahman M.A. B.L., as provisional Secretary.—"The Mussalman."

MRS. NAIDU REACHES LAND OF DOLLARS.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION AT NEW YORK.

IMPORTANT BANQUET ARRANGED IN HER HONOUR

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu arrived here safely. She was given an enthusiastic reception at the pier. An important banquet has been arranged in her honour on November 10. Important Americans and Indians will be participating in the function.

Already her lecture engagements are scheduled for important cities throughout the country and Canada.

BIRKENHEAD GOES AT DEAN INGE.

BLAMES HIM FOR SQUALID MEANNESS

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Lord Birkenhead's first pronouncement since he resigned from Government appears in an article in the "Evening Standard" of "The Rewards of Merit in our Public Life" in which he vigorously replies to article by Dean Inge who recently declared in an article "Man who is not content with £5,000 annually and the honour of helping to govern the country is probably dear at £5,000. We better let him go."

Lord Birkenhead is astonished at Dean Inge's article and declares "any honest and competent student of public affairs would have lamented the squalid meanness which lef the Prime Minister of England with £5,000 a year less income-tax and no pension."

He points out that judges unless they have considerable private means can hardly afford to keep motor car or send their sons to their old schools. He expresses an opinion that judges and statesmen ought to be paid more and the leader of the Opposition should receive a salary.—Reuter.

DISTURBANCES AT PONS

MAJORITY OF ARRESTED PERSONS RELEASED

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Paris.—All but seven out of the forty-six members of the Royalist organisation Camelots du Roi arrested at Pons following the disturbances after the unveiling of the statue of the ex-Premier Combes have been released. None were armed. The charge will be one of assaulting police. The Bishop of La Rochelle who had ordered the clergy to treat the Sunday as a day of mourning has made a statement condemning the violence of the Camelots du Roi and others but he expresses "more than pity" for dead Camelot. Political controversy continues around the question of alleged provocation in honouring Combes. —Reuter.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA V. M. C. C.

MATCH ENDS IN DRAW.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Adelaide.—The match between South Australia and the M. C. C. ended in a draw M. C. C. made 528 in their first innings and 341 for four in the second. South Australia scored 524.

In South Australia's innings, Freeman took five wickets for 180. In the M.C.C.'s second innings Leyland scored 114, Sutcliffe 70, Hobbs 64, and Mead 58 not out. —Reuter's Special.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE BYE-ELECTION

LABOURITE WINS

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The bye-election in the constituency of Ashton-under-Lyne held owing to the disqualification of the Conservative member Homan on the ground of bankruptcy resulted as follows:—

A. Bellamy (Labour) 9,567 votes.

G. C. Touche (Conservative) 7,161 votes

W. G. Greenwood (Liberal) 6,874 votes.—Reuter.

BOGEY OF JAPANESE COMPETITION

Mr. N. M. Joshi Puts Workers' Case before Committee

NATIONALISATION OF INDUSTRY

Millowners Blamed for Prolonging the Strike.

The Mill Strike Enquiry Committee re-assembled at the Secretariat on Tuesday morning, Justice Sir Charles Fawcett, presiding. On behalf of the Mill-owners' Association, Mr. S. D. Saklatvala put in a brief statement at the outset in reply to the one submitted by Mr. Joshi on the previous day regarding the alleged breaches of agreement arrived at between the two parties, as a result of which the present Enquiry Committee ha sbeen appointed. The statement was admitted.

THE WORKERS' CASE.

Mr. N. M. Joshi then proceeded to elaborate the workers' case. He assured the Committee that he and his colleagues would be very glad to help the Committee in its work of finding out the exact position of the workers and the industry as a whole. All along, they had been anxious for a fair and impartial enquiry. It was mill-owners and not workers who until a certain stage had been reached in the situation, were unwilling to have any investigation especially as regards the condition of workers. Mr. Joshi suggested to the Committee that whatever time it might take, the enquiry should be as thorough as possible as the problems involved in it affected 130,000 workers. He wanted the Committee to realize the difficulties in the way of the Strike Committee in the matter of collecting information most of which was in the possession of the owners. The speaker pointed out that even the Tariff Board had complained in their report that the mill-owners had purposely withheld certain information from the Board.

BOGEY OF JAPANESE COMPETITION.

Proceeding, Mr. Joshi said the Mill-owners' Association had laid great emphasis on Japanese competition and its evil effects upon the Indian mill industry. He wanted to know if the mill-owners in Bombay had ever tried to find out the reasons why Japanese industry had a march over Indian industry. He informed the Committee that at one time the Japanese traders in Bombay had given an invitation to the Bombay mill-owners to go over to Japan to see the conditions of Labour prevailing there but the owners did not choose to accept that invitation. Indeed, the mill-owners had lost a splendid opportunity.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF STRIKE.

Mr. Joshi then gave the Strike Committee's version of the circumstances which led to a general strike in the mill industry. There were enough causes which justified the strike. For a long time past, there were direct and indirect attempts at a wage-cut. It was true that the strikers had not put their complaints and grievances in black and white on the first day of the strike but that did not go to prove that the owners were unaware of those grievances. In several mills, there was reduction in rates of wages before the strike began. The reduction in rates was nothing but a wage-cut for piece-workers. Besides this, there were various other methods by which a cut in wages was sought to be effected. For instance, in certain mills a system was introduced to speed up the old machinery. This system naturally caused more breakages with the result that there was less quantity of work and the workers had to suffer. Then there was a reduction in the number of operatives in certain mills. That meant that fewer men had to do more work without a corresponding increase in their wages. That was again an indirect way of effecting a wage-cut. Then there was the problem of unemployment starving them in the face. The speaker incidentally dropped a remark that Government had shut their eyes to the question of unemployment which was assuming graver proportions every day. There was discontent among the workers regarding the hours of work. Fines and dismissals were also among the causes of discontent. Dismissals in mills, observed Mr. Joshi, were a feature by themselves. They were resorted to by the owners at their own sweet will without any cause. Again the treatment meted out to workers in Bombay mills was far from satisfactory.

ONE-SIDED ARGUMENT.

Mr. Joshi then dealt with the argument that the workers ought to have given notice before going on a strike. In Bombay mills, he pointed out, workers were discharged and conditions of their services were changed without any notice whatsoever. He failed to see any force in the argument that workers should give notice of a strike while the owners could dismiss workers without any notice. Surely, the owners had no right to make any complaint on that score. It could not, therefore, be contended that the present strike was a lightning strike. The speaker further observed that the introduction of ticket system for piece-workers in Wadia mills was one of the immediate causes of discontent. The police firing at the mob of peaceful workers had, indeed, added fuel to the fire of discontent.

Mr. Joshi gave his reasons why so many attempts at a settlement of the disputes had failed. The workers, he said, were even ready to submit their case to any third party for an impartial and a fair enquiry. Quoting from the statement of the Association, Mr. Joshi gave proof of the unwillingness of the owners to allow any third party to interfere in the matter which they regarded as a strictly private matter between them and the workers. He contended that if the strike had prolonged for a considerably long time, the owners alone were responsible for that prolongation. The workers began evading the enquiry by declaring that they would not deal with representatives of Trade Unions which were not registered. He could not understand why registration was necessary for the purposes of negotiations. Another reason why the negotiations had failed was that the Government were afraid to make any suggestions to owners.

NO INTIMIDATION.

Mr. Joshi denied the allegation that strike spread over the whole mill industry in Bombay because there was intimidation.

Again there were police ever ready to help the owners. The fact that the owners had more than once failed, during the strike, in their attempt to reopen the mills was in itself an eloquent proof of the absence of any intimidation.

QUESTION OF WAGE-CUT.

Coming to the question of wage-cut, speaker made it clear that they were prepared to accept a 2 1/2 per cent wage-cut in Weaving Department, simply because they did not want their workers to starve. There was no question of justification in that case.

The Labour leaders were accused, continued Mr. Joshi, of misrepresenting the standardisation scheme to workers. Nowhere in that scheme, he maintained, had the owners openly stated that a wage-cut was intended. It was, therefore, necessary for the Strike Committee to explain the scheme in all its bearings to the workers. If there was any misrepresentation, it was on the part of the owners.

A FALSE ARGUMENT.

There was lot of talk, proceeded Mr. Joshi, about depression in industry. Was that depression confined to India alone? he asked. The mill industry, the speaker added, was a competitive industry and not a sheltered industry. There were bound to be days of depression for the industry as there were days of boom. Besides, it was a private industry in the hands of few ca-

(Continued on page 9.)

SURPLUS OF TWO AND A HALF LAKHS.

Bombay Corporation Report for 1927-28.

REDUCED EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION.

The Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay has issued his administration report for the year 1927-28. It shows that the total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 3,17,08,288 as against Rs. 3,21,35,697 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 4,27,409. The expenditure was Rs. 3,14,45,875 against Rs. 3,01,62,656, showing an increase of Rs. 12,83,219. The net results of the transactions for the year disclosed a surplus of Rs. 2,62,413 against a surplus of Rs. 19,73,041 in the preceding year. The incidence of taxation per head decreased from Rs. 22-4-6 to Rs. 21/7/5 for the year on the basis of the estimated annual increase of 19,646 of the population of the city over the census figure of 1921. The net unhypothecated surplus cash balance on 31st March 1928 was Rs. 59,95,347 against Rs. 56,25,048 as at 31st March 1927.

FINAL GRANTS.

The final sanctioned grants for the year aggregated Rs. 3,37,33,677 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,14,45,875 leaving an unexpended balance of Rs. 22,87,802. Out of this, grants aggregating Rs. 6,39,035 are required to be renewed for expenditure in 1928-29 and Rs. 16,48,767 are treated as savings. The expenditure on capital works during the year amounted to Rs. 71,94,970, of which Rs. 34,24,774 were spent on loan works, including the Tansa completion scheme and Rs. 33,88,516 on the development schemes. The loan liabilities of the Corporation at the close of the year stood at Rs. 18,74,72, 395. The total sinking fund investments made up to 31st March 1928 totalled Rs. 2,97,74,441.

THE TAXES.

The total demand in respect of taxes amounted to Rs. 2,241,01,000. of which Rs. 1,36,94,000 were on account of general tax, Rs. 70,91,000 for water tax and Rs. 33,16,000 for halakhore tax. The corresponding figure for the year 1926-27 was Rs. 2,40,68,000. The total number of properties registered in the assessment book at the end of the year was as under: Buildings 36,320, salt pans 70, and lands including tanks, wells etc., 10,808. The rateable value of properties increased from Rs. 12,33 lakhs to Rs. 12,57 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 24 lakhs against Rs. 49 lakhs in the previous year.

The gross collection from refundable town duties amounted to Rs. 29,99,376 against Rs. 32,16,274 in the previous year, and refunds allowed in respect of goods exported during the year were Rs. 15,92,734 against Rs. 14,23,611 in the previous year. The net revenue, therefore, was Rs. 14,06,642 against Rs. 17,92,659, showing a decrease of Rs. 3,87,017. The revenue derived from non-refundable duty on cotton was Rs. 26,46,194, the Municipal share being Rs. 11,34,083 against Rs. 11,30,499 in the previous year. The total revenue from the town duties during the year was Rs. 25,40,725 against Rs. 29,23,158 in the preceding year.

TANSA WORKS.

Coming to the head of water works, the Commissioner says: "The Tansa completion works were brought to a final stage during the year and one of the new pipe lines designed to supply the city with 90 million gallons of water per day from the Tansa lake was connected with the existing water supply system at the junction of Grant Road and Gowalia Tank Road on the 17th May 1927. The restoration—after a lapse of many years of a constant 24 hours' supply all over the city as the first fruits of the Tansa completion works—marked an epoch in the city's water supply. At the same time the effects of chlorination on the purity of the water were remarkable and were reflected in a mortality lower than ever recorded since the introduction of statistics."

VAITARNA SCHEME.

"Mr. Niven deserves the greatest credit for installing a chlorination system of his own design, which has operated without hitch and, while doing away with all complaints arising from the imperfect admixture, undoubtedly went far to save the city and the suburbs a severe cholera epidemic. The supplies at present available afford a small margin of safety in anything except a year of serious deficiency of rainfall but, with due respect to the authority of the Corporation, I am humbly of opinion that the decision, which they arrived at during the course of the year—not to proceed with the survey of the Vaitarna scheme—will during the next decade be generally realised to have been short-sighted."

PUBLIC HEALTH.

As regards Public Health, the Commissioner says: In accordance with the methods of calculation approved by Government the estimated population in the middle of the year 1927 was 1,298,708. The birth-rates and death-rates have been calculated on this figure. The number of live-births during the year was 21,685 against 21,068 in 1926. The birth-rate per 1,000 persons was 16.7 against 16.5 in the preceding year. The total deaths during the year numbered 27,633 being 4,358 less than in 1926. The death-rate per 1,000 persons was 21 against 25 in 1926 and was lower than that for any year since 1872.

The total mortality from Plague, Cholera and Small Pox was 207,82 and 842 against 56,5 and 480 respectively during the preceding year. The number of deaths from Tuberculosis was 1,748 being 96 less than the decennial average. The mortality among infants was 6,857 against 8,200 in 1926. The rate of Infant Mortality per 1,000 births was 316 as compared with 389 in the preceding year.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The usual measures for the reduction of Infant Mortality were taken during the year. Municipal Nurses daily visited the localities and chawls inhabited by the poor and gave advice as to the care and upbringing of infants and did much useful work in diffusing elementary knowledge of the principles of Health and Hygiene among ignorant people. 10 Nurses were employed in 1927. During the year they paid 37,397 visits to houses and chawls against 43,906 in 1926. The number of cases admitted to the three maternity Homes was 2,189 against 1,798 in 1926 and the number of cases confined was 2,005 against 1,633 in 1926. Pure milk was distributed free or at a nominal price for the benefit of children born in the Homes or under the supervision of the Municipal Nurses. The work done by the Infant Welfare Society has increased considerably.

EDUCATION.

Under the head of Education the Commissioner states: The total number of schools at the close of the year was 344 including 20 night schools. 5 new schools were opened and 6 were, either amalgamated with other schools or closed. The total number of pupils was 50,249 against 47,087 in the previous year. The number of teachers was 1,936 against 1,843 and that of special teachers 152 against 145.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 29,50,599 against Rs. 30,33,990 in the preceding year showing a decrease of Rs. 83,391. The number of schools to which grants-in-aid were given was 173 against 157 in the previous year and the total amount of grants-in-aid sanctioned for payment amounted to Rs. 1,78,922 against Rs. 1,94,990 in the preceding year.

The introduction of Free and Compulsory Education in the F & G Wards has done much towards increasing the number of school-going pupils. Compulsory Education will, it is hoped, be enforced shortly in the case of Muslim girls in the F and G Wards upto 10 years of age. The Corporation have accepted the proposal for extending Compulsory Education to B and E Wards and the sanction of Government is awaited in the matter.

ETAWAH HINDU CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS.

SUPPORT TO NEHRU REPORT AND BOYCOTT OF COMMISSION

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 30.

The Provincial Hindu Conference now sitting at Etawah with Lala Lajpat Rai in the chair has passed a number of resolutions. It has condemned the memorandum of Dr. Shaafat Ahmad Khan as calculated to perpetuate the present communal differences for ever, approved the Nehru Report as modified, supported the boycott of the Simon Commission and expressed the opinion that every Hindu of whatever caste has equal social and political rights.—A. P.

MERCHANT SERVICE.

PROVISION FOR CAREERS FOR INDIANS.

REPLY TO A SARCASTIC FLING

The following remarks, made by Mr. Walchand Hirachand, at the general meeting of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., held on Monday last at Ballard Estate Bombay, in connection with the provision for careers for Indians in the Merchant service, are reproduced verbatim:—

During the recent debate in the Legislative Assembly, Sir James Simpson who strenuously opposed the Coastal Reservation Bill in the supreme interests of India and India alone—how disinterested of him to do so as the representative of the Associated Chambers of Commerce—made a sarcastic fling at this Company in the following very suggestive remarks:—

"I am infarmed that half the ships they do sail on the Coast are British or foreign owned. I take it that the Owners of the chartered ships make no effort to encourage Indian Youths in their laudable desire to find careers at sea. It would be interesting to know, Sir, how many Indian Deck Officers this Company has on its steamers and how many they are training."

Sir James Simpson, may I hope will be happy to know as I have no doubt you all will be but for different reasons, that out of 14 ships which the Company run, on the Coast, not half but nearly three-fourths or say 10 ships are owned by the Company. As regards the Officers, out of the 90 Officers and Engineers employed by the Company on their 10 ships, only 33 were imported from U. K. while 57 were recruited in this country. Out of these 57 Officers recruited in India, 42 are Indians. In other words, nearly 46 per cent of the Officers and Engineers employed by this Company during the few years of its existence are Indians, sons of the soil, the colour ofwhose skin stood in the way of their employment in the steamers of the British Companies who have minted tons of money in the coasting trade of India, which I hope even Sir James Simpson will not have the temerity to contradict. But this is not all which the Company has done or has been doing to give Indians both training and opportunities for following the sea career. As your Chairman observed last year two of your apprentices passed their Board of Trade Examinations and served as officers on the steamers of the Company. 10 more Indians are serving at present their period of apprenticeship and when they will obtain their certificates of competency as Officers, I have no doubt, they will find useful opportunities for service as Officers in the fleet of this Company.

Sir James Simpson will also be interested to note that this Company has offered four scholarships to the Cadets of the Training ship "Dufferin" and have promised to give them opportunities for employment in the Company when they successfully pass their Board of Trade examinations. Last year we sent a batch of six Engineers for receiving further training in the schools and marine workshops in England and I am glad to tell you that one of them obtained his ticket as Chief Engineer while another successfully passed the examination as second Engineer. The remaining four are preparing for their qualifying examinations. Another important feature of encouraging Indians for rising in the Merchant service which I have no doubt will gladden the heart of Sir James Simpson, is the bold and wise step taken by the Company of placing its vessels in the charge of really capable Indians as Chief Engineers—a step which so far as is known has not been taken by the British Shipping Companies up to now except only for a temporary period either to meet some unforeseen emergencies or under stress of war, and four such vessels at present are manned by Indians as Chief Engineers. In additio to this, after protracted negotiations with the Government of India, the Company selected and sent a batch of 16 students to be trained up at the Government School at Calcutta for following the career wireless Operators on steamers. They are selected from different pats of India and you will be happy to learn that all of them have now obtained their first class certificate of Competency from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs. We have decided to take up all these 16 young Indians on board our vessels to give them an opportunity for receiving their six months' sea experience required by law without which they will have no commercial value as wireless Operators for ships and I have no doubt all of them in due course will rise as wireless operators in the ships of the Indian Mercantile Marine. Sir James Simpson will now realise that this Company does make the necessary efforts "to encourage Indian youths in their laudoble desire to find career at sea" so unlike the British Shipping Companies who have done nothing in this direction up to now.

BETTING ON CAMBRIDGESHIRE

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The following is the latest betting on Cambridgeshire:—18 to 1 against Baytown, 20 to 1 against Guards Parade taken and offered, 25 to 1 against Syntony offered, 28 to 1 taken, 25 to 1 against Dark Lantern taken and offered, 33 to 1 against Pictoralas and 40 to 1 against Norwest and Yeomanstown offered.—Reuter's Special.

BOGEY OF JAPANESE COMPETITION.

(Continued from page 7.)

pitalists. Owners of the industry were responsible both for the profits and losses of the industry. In boom days, the owners never came forward to increase the wages of workers. In fact, increase in wages was never voluntary in Bombay. If the industry was national then it must be the property of a nation and not a private property.

CHARGE AGAINST MILL-OWNERS.

Mr. Joshi openly charged the owners with wasting the resources of a national industry. If those resources, he added, were properly utilized, there would have been no necessity for any reduction in wages. The reserve fund which the owners set apart annually was intended not only for equalising the dividends but also for equalising wages. Alluding to inflation of capital, Mr. Joshi emphasized the point that there ought to be an enquiry as to how the capital in the industry jumped up from 7 crores to 19 crores. Certainly, no capital came from outside sources.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. Joshi then gave a personal explanation of his attitude in voting on the ratio bill. In his opinion, it was a very contentious question on which opinion was not properly formed. His own personal view of the question was that a time had not come for binding down the exchange at a fixed rate.

LOSSES DUE TO HIGHER WAGES.

Mr. S. D. Saklatvala, in his statement made on the previous day, had incidentally remarked that in the Tata mills, they had suffered heavy losses due to the fact that they had maintained a higher scale of wages. Referring to this statement, Mr. Joshi maintained that the extraordinary gambling spirit of the agent of the Tata Mills was alone responsible for the losses. The present position of the industry, continued the speaker, was not as bad as it was before. In his opinion, the losses were due to causes other than the actual cost of production. If the mills had prevented their losses by a better management and a stricter economy, he was sure, the condition of the industry would have been certainly better. It was not a fact, he added, that wage-cut was the order of the day. In countries like Germany, Czechoslovakia and Poland there was actually an increase in the wages of weavers. Japanese workers in the weaving department did not work for more than ten hours a day as stated by Mr. Saklatvala.

Dealing with the question of the standard of living, Mr. Joshi made it perfectly clear that they could not touch a single pie out of the scanty wages of mill-workers if their present standard of living had to be maintained, although that standard was much lower than it ought to be. It was no argument that a worker could live comfortably on Rs. 40 a month while a capitalist required ten times as much not for his comforts but for his bare necessities of life.

INDIRECT WAGE-CUT.

The speaker maintained that there was indirect wage-cut even in spinning under the standardisation scheme. It was true that there was no general cut there. He concluded by once again stressing the point that he was not willing to accept any cut, not to talk of 7 1/2 per cent cut.

Labour leaders, he pointed out, were not averse to making an effort to reconstruct the whole industry on a sounder basis. No doubt, reconstruction, was absolutely essential but that could not be brought about without the co-operation of workers themselves.

SOME FACTS RE. TATA MILLS.

When the Committee met in the afternoon, Mr. S. D. Saklatvala replied to the statement made by Mr. Joshi. To remove misunderstanding, he gave some facts regarding the Tata Mills. The mill, he said, was bought in boom days at a top price. They had to issue debentures to the tune of a crore at 7 3/4 per cent. They had, therefore, to set aside Rs. 8 lakhs every year as interest charges on the debentures. But the annual losses were heavier than these interest charges. What he had exactly made out in his statement was that a high scale of wages was one of the causes which were responsible for the heavy losses which the mill suffered year after year. The expression "Gambling Spirit" used by Mr. Joshi was a little too harsh.

Mr. Saklatvala again maintained that the strikers used methods of intimidation with a view to prevent workers from going to work.

He could not understand, he began, what exactly Mr. Joshi meant by calling the mill industry a national industry. Was it intended by that expression that the industry had to be nationalised?

Mr. Joshi: Yes! I mean that.

Mr. Saklatvala:—That at any rate will show this Committee which way the wind is blowing.

Mr. Saklatvala repeated his arguments that the cost of living had gone down.

The Committee then adjourned till Wednesday.

PERSONAL SAFETY OF YOUNG GIRLS.

Reasons for Raising Age of Consent.

16 YEARS AS MINIMUM AGE OF MARRIAGE

Dr. Miss Kashibai Nowrange, B.A., L.M.& S., J.P., Hon. Secretary, Arya Mahila Samaj, giving evidence before the Age of Consent Committee on Tuesday expressed her opinion that there was a general feeling to substantially raise the age of consent. Even the orthodox section of the Hindu community she said, realised that in the interest of national progress it was desirable to have a higher age of consent. If the object underlying the law of Age of Consent was safety of the girls from physical, moral and intellectual points of view there was no doubt that a substantial advance on the present law was necessary. She was of opinion that as an effective step in protecting married girls against premature cohabitation with husbands would be to have a law fixing 16 as the minimum age of marriage of girls.

PROPER AGE FOR CONSUMMATION OF MARRIAGE.

She thought that attainment of puberty was not at all an indication of physical maturity to justify consummation of marriage but a girl should be considered physically developed for the consummation without injury to her health and her progeny. She recommended 16 years as the minimum age of marriage for girls and cohabitation below that age, she said, should be penalised.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi, Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association, next gave evidence. He said:—

WHY AGE-LIMIT SHOULD BE INCREASED.

Some of the circumstances which in the opinion of our Council justify an advance in the present law are:—

(1) From the physiological point of view, increasing the limit from 12 to 13 is of little consequence and it is therefore necessary to increase it still further.

(2) Owing to the growing sentiment in favour of the higher education of women, an increasing number of grown up girls remain unmarried upto a late age. Further, owing to the relaxation of purdah and removal of restraints on the freedom of movement in the case of women, larger number of grown up girls move about freely in the pubic. The number of women employed in factories is on the increase. There is a general loosening of old restrictions at a comparatively more rapid pace than the advance of public opinion in matters relating to sexual and social purity. There is also a growing feeling against the obligatory rule of marriage. These circumstances have made it necessary to afford greater protection for the safety of young women.

Fourteen is perhaps the usual age at which girls attain puberty in most parts of India. Our Council, however, are of opinion that puberty is perhaps as much a psychological as a physiological incident. Puberty appears earlier in girls brought up in the old way, namely, without education and with the constant thought of marriage as their sole purpose in life than in educated surroundings and with intellectual and social interests and with a broader out-look on life.

Our Council are therefore of opinion, that, having regard to prevailing custom and sentiment, 15 should be deemed to be the minimum age for consummation of marriage for girls, though they are inclined to believe that if the health of the girl and her progeny is the only consideration, the age limit should be still higher. Our Council should be inclined to think that not many Indian girls are competent to give an intelligent consent under 18 years of age. Up to this age they are regarded as minors for all civil purposes and our Council think that they are and should be regarded as minors incapable of giving valid consent to sexual intercourse.

EXTRA MARITAL AND MARITAL OFFENCES.

Our Council are strongly of opinion that extra-marital and marital offences should be distinct and placed in different categories. As stated above, our Council would strongly urge that, in the case of strangers, the age limit of the girl should be not less than 18 and the present punishment should not be reduced. Our Council believe that public opinion would support this improvement in the law. When dealing with the case of the husband, our Council think that different considerations ought to prevail. They think that the age limit for the wife in this case should be 15 and strenuous efforts should be made for preventing marriage of the girl below this age limit. Our Council cannot ignore the difficulty of enforcing a provision of law in which the Age of Consent is higher than the age of marriage. Our Council may however point out that according to the report of the Select Committee on Sarda's Marriage Bill, 14 is the limit below which marriage is penalised by law. Our Council is also conscious of the popular view that the Legislature ought not to penalise consummation after the marriage is celebrated. For these reasons the marital offences should be placed in a different category from that of rape and, if practicable, special provision of law may be made for this purpose and, in order to conciliate public opinion, lighter punishment may be provided for this offence. The proposal to punish it with 2 years' imprisonment may be favourably considered and alternative punishments may also be devised.

Our Council do not consider that, in respect of marital cases higher age of consent and minimum age of marriage constitute alternative remedies, as they are interrelated and act and react upon each other. As already observed, public opinion would not tolerate a great diversion between the age of marriage and the Age of Consent if both are fixed by law. But as there are far greater difficulties in the way of raising the minimum age of marriage as contrasted with fixing the higher Age of Consent. Our Council think that the easier remedy of increasing the Age of Consent should be availed of, while making every effort to raise the minimum age of marriage so as to approximate it to the Age of Consent.

This concluded the examination of witnesses in Bombay. The Committee will start for Poona to-day.

SACCO-VANZETTI CASE RISES FROM GRAVE.

MASSACHUSSETS CAN'T IGNORE DAY OF JUDGMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

New York.—In an outspoken leader entitled the "Ghost of Banquo," the "World" commenting on the "Outlook's" statement with regard to the Sacco-Vanzetti case says "the evidence set forth establishes the overwhelming presumption that Vanzetti had nothing to do with the Bridgewater case, implications of which are terrific, for if Vanzetti was not guilty in Bridye water case, then the theory on which he was tried in the South Braintree case lapses and the reasons for the refusal of clemency in time when peoples of the civilised world were protesting against the execution seem to be utterly inadequate. This celebrated case rises from the grave, and will haunt all connected with it. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts now faces reckoning. It can no more ignore these findings than it can ignore the day of judgment."—Reuter.

WESTERN SAMOA

EXAMINATION OF ADMINISTRATION REPORT

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Geneva.—The Mandates Commission, to-day, began examination of the New Zealand Government's report on the administration of western Samoa for the year ended 30th March. Sir James Parr, New Zealand High Commissioner in London, was present, assisted by General Sir George Richardson who, in reply to the questions explained that the so-called Citizens' Committee was still in existence secretly. It was in touch with the agitator Nelson who had been banished and it still contributed to the disaffection of natives by spreading false news.

Sir James Parr stated that the situation had improved during past six months, and order was being maintained. Courts were obeyed but the administartion had to deal with the kind of passive resistance in the form of refusal to pay taxes. He added that the mandatory power was going to the limits of its patience before resorting to stronger measures.—Reuter.

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To the high cost of European soap should be added the high profits of the makers. The prices are further loaded by the freight and middleman's charges and further yet by the heavy import duty. **THUS FOREIGN SOAPS, WHEN CHEAP CANNOT BUT BE VERY BAD.**

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SOCIAL REFORMS AND LEGISLATION.

APATHY OF GOVERNMENT.

MR. MASANI'S EVIDENCE.

After lunch, on Monday, the Commitee examined Mr. Y. Vs Bhandarkar, Hon. Secretary, Prarthana Samaj, Bombay. In his evidence he said that people in Maharashtra hardly seemed to be aware of the state of the law regarding the Age of Concent. When the Age of Consent was raised in 1925, hardly any notice of it was taken by the Vernacular Press. Prosecutions for a breach of the law were rare especially among the higher classes. That being so, there were scarcely any means for the ordinary people to know what the law (as to the Age of Consent) actually was.

The general trend of public opinion, witness continued, was to extend the age of marriage, so that early consummation would be rare, and if there be any at all, neither the wife nor her relations would like to complain.

Mrs. Faiz B. Tyabji, in the course of her evidence before the Committee thought an advance on the present law is urgent. She believed early marriages harmful to the health of the mother and for the children. So far as Islam was concerned consummation before puberty was prohibited and there was no injunction requiring consummation on attainment of puberty.

VIEWS OF VIGILANCE ASSOCIATION.

Mr. R. P. Masani, Vice-President of the Bombay Vigilance Association, and Miss I. M. Dickinson tendered a statement containing the views of the Association. The views of the Association were that even in the year 1891 when the legislation regarding the Age of Consent was first enacted, an appreciable section of the public felt strongly that the age then prescribed, twelve, was much too low. While Government agreed with them, they thought the social conditions then prevailing did not warrant the adoption of a higher age. Since then, owing to the spread of education and contact with Western countries, there has been a growing dissatisfaction with the existing state of the law on the subject. In the opinion of the Association, the nation was bound to suffer physically, intellectually and morally if the age was retained as at present. The amendment of the law raising the age of consent to 14 outside wedlock, has not appreciably reduced the number of cases of seduction, which are hardly ever brought to Court. Nor has it been instrumental in protecting girls against cohabitation with husband within the age limit of 13.

The Association was in favour of penalising child marriages as well as arising the age of consent in marital cases. The offence in marital cases should not be included in the sections dealing with rape, and the trials should be held in camera. Education and social propaganda could not achieve much without the aid of social legislation.

MR. MASANI'S STATEMENT.

In his personal statement Mr. Masani observed that as Honorary Secretary to the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India, as a member of the Committee of the Children's Aid Society as a Vice-President of the Bombay Vigilance Association, he had many opportunities of ascertaining the public sentiment on the subject and he believed he was correct in saying that while more advanced section of reformers asked that the age be fixed as high as 21, the moderates among the reformers and the general intelligent public were of opinion that the age limit should be at least 16. The existing legislation condoned serious offences against girls who could only be regarded as children. No Government that called itself enlightened could have any excuse for delaying an advance on the existing state of the law which had a vital bearing on some of the most fundamental conditions of national life.

To make the law effective, the age limit should be at least 18 outside the marital state. The mere appearance of puberty was one thing and the actual attainment of physical development sufficient to take to married life and endure the travails of motherhood was another. A girl's physical development should not be considered sufficient to justify the consummation of marriage without injury to her own health and that of her progeny until at least 5 years after the apparent attainment of puberty—that is to say, not before she was 18. However, as this would appear to many to be an extreme view, he would be content if the age limit was fixed to 16. Outside wedlock it should be 18, if not 21.

He had come across several cases of girls ruined by cohabitation at a tender age. One of the most distressing cases was that a girl scarcely ten years old who had been wronged and who was suffering from venereal disease when she was sent by the police to the Home of the Society for the Protection of Children.

APATHY OF GOVERNMENT.

He had often to complain that Government had been backward in regard to social legislation of this kind. In his opinion it was against all principles of good Government to put off the necessary legislation on the ground that Government could not move in advance of public opinion. The articulate public opinion was overwhelming in favour of the reform. As regards the inarticulate, illiterate masses, already a grievous wrong had been inflicted on them by suffering them to remain illiterate and if they appeared to be unconcerned, Government should not do further harm to them by refusing to listen to the opinion of those who were qualified to speak on their behalf.

The Committee adjourned till Tuesday at 11 a.m.

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WORKERS AND PEASANTS CONFERENCE RESOLUTION

JHANSI CITY Oct. 29.

The Workers' and Peasants' Conference met again to-night to pass resolutions. The Conference declared that the present agricultural and working classes had been dispossessed of their rightful ownership of all property. Therefore, they should concentrate their energies on crushing capitalism and imperialism. The Conference resented the Government's action in "unlawfully thrusting the Simon Commission on India" and decided to create a powerful organisation of workers and peasants which in its view, would be the only potent factor working for India's political redemption. Resolutions were also passed congratulating the Bardoli Satyagrahis, commending the mill strikers of Bombay on their courageous stand, asking the U. P. Council to remit land revenue in the case of those peasants whose crops had failed, and welcoming the Nehru report, but declaring India's goal to be complete independence. The Conference concluded its session late at night.—A.P

A LOST CIVILISATION.

(Countinued from page 16.)

rivers show Chinese origin. Another curious coincidence is that the Klebits wear white when in mourning, a practice which was also in vogue amongst the subjects of King Sumpeng. It is recorded that Sumpeng had in Brunei a town of 150,000 people, and when the town was visited later it was found to be in ruins, and its large population vanquished. Such an occurrence might have been the result of an earthquake, or of the abandonment of the town by its inhabitans and its resultant decay. At any rate the Klebits have many characteristics of the northern Chinese. It has previously been suggested that they came originally from Celebes, but the new discoveries would seem to discount this theory.

The discoveries were made within an area of between 200 and 250 square miles. It is possible that excavations, especially in the spots which look like graves, might result in further discoveries which would throw fuller light on what can only be guessed at now. It seems tolerably certain, however, that the discoveries are connected with a phase in the history of Borneo which was hitherto unknown, and there seems to be ample justification for further investigation. Such investigation would, however, mean great expenditure of time and money, and could only be undertaken by some such organisation as the Royal Archaeological Society.

"AN APPEAL TO MR. JINNAH."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your note 'An appeal to Mr. Jinnah' you write that Nehru Report "recognises Hindustan, written in Urdu as well as in Deo-Nagri script as the language of the state." But this is not the case. The above, no doubt, was suggested by the Khilafat Committee but the All Parties' Conference did not accept it and instead of "as well as" inserted the word "or" thus giving an option of writing either in Urdu or Deo-Nagri. Further you refer to the 'Declaration of Rights', but you forget that there is no guarantee for the retention of the personal religious laws of the communities and Moslem representatives in this behalf were also very callously ignored.—Yours etc.

Quazi Ashfaque Ahmed.

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It is requested that cheques for this fund be made payable to the Ex-Services Association and sent to S. T. Sheppard, C/o. The Times of India, Bombay. As Armistice Day (November 11) falls this year on a Sunday, "Poppy Day" will be observed so far as the sale of poppies is concerned in the Bombay Military District on Friday, November 9.

BOOKS ON HISTORY AND POLITICS.

1. THEORY OF GOVERNMENT IN ANCIENT INDIA.

By Dr. BENI PRASAD, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc. Econ. (London), University of Allahabad, with a Foreword by DR. A. B. KEITH, D. Litt., D.C.L. Price Rs. 8-8.

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By S. V. Puntambekar, B.A., (Oxon.) Bar-at-Law.

Professor of History and Politics, The Benares Hindu University. Price Rs. 3.

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OPPOSITION TO SEPARATE ELECTORATES.

Hon. Mr. Rieu against Transfer of Land Revenue.

POONA, Oct. 30.

Information is available in regard to some interesting aspects of the evidence tendered in camera before the Simon Conference by the members of the Bombay Government on Thursday and Friday last.

The Bombay Government is composed of the Hon. Mr. Rieu, Revenue Member, Mr. Hotson, Home Member, Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatulla, General Member, Mr. Pradhan, Finance Member, and Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, Moulvie Raffiuddin Ahmed and Mr. Jadhav, Ministers.

Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah tendered his evidence on the first day itself at the public sitting of the Conference when, as reported, he strongly combated the views of the Bombay Government as expressed in their memorandum that communal representation was responsible for increasing the communal tension.

PLEA FOR SEPARATE ELECTORATES.

On Thursday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. Jadhav gave his evidence. He put forward a strong plea for the creation of separate electorates for Non-Brahmins as also other communities as a consequential step, on the lines advocated by the Bombay Provincial Non-Brahmin Party.

Mr. Jadhav also informed the Conference that he was not a member of the Bombay Government when their memorandum was submitted to the Commission. If he had been in the Government he would have expressed his dissent with the views of the Government on the question of separate electorates. He considered the separate electorates as the training ground for the backward communities in political responsibility. He regarded separate electorates as temporary safeguards only. He looked forward to the time at no distant future when they could be entirely abolished.

Questioned as regards the proportion of the representation of the different communities, Mr. Jadhav is reported to have advocated the representation for all communities according to the population strength. Thus the Muslims who form 19 per cent. of the population should have only 19 per cent. of seats.

Khan Bahadur Bhuto subjected Mr. Jadhav, it is said, to a severe cross-examination on this aspect of his answers; but he stuck to his ground. Mr. Jadhav is also said to have provided another surprise to the Conference, when, in reply to the question as to whether in view of the safeguards which every community considered necessary to have against every other community, he thought Indians were fit for the highest offices and full political responsibility. Mr. Jadhav is said to have replied "it would be beneath my dignity if I said anything else except that we are fit for the highest office and fullest responsibility."

FULL DOMINION STATUS.

Mr. Jadhav is said to have pleaded strongly for full Dominion Status.

The Executive Councillors appeared next before the Conference. They were Messrs. Rieu, Hotson, Sir Ghulam, and Mr. Pradhan.

Sir Ghulam Hussein having already appeared separately, did not take any appreciable part while others expressed their views.

Mr. Hotson, it is understood, expressed himself against a complete transfer of Law and Order to the entire control of the Ministers. He wanted that, in regard to Law and Order, the safeguards recommended by the Bombay Government should be provided. Otherwise there would be considerable risk of the Minister being swayed by political pressure. He concurred in the views expressed by Mr. Griffith in this connection.

MR. RIEU'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. Rieu, it is said, opposed the transfer of Land Revenue to the popular Minister on two grounds, viz., (1) that it would lead to considerable reductions in the land revenue due to the pressure brought on the Minister to lower the assessments. The Minister would not be able to resist that pressure; (2) that if the land revenue was transferred the recruitments from the All-India Services would be stopped and that would involve loss of a large number of posts now open to the Civil Service, and reserved to them. Under provincial recruitment, there would be a dearth of competent men.

MR. PRADHAN'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Pradhan, the Finance Member, it is reported, combated these views. He pointed out that these apprehensions were of a nature which would hold good for all time to come. Assuming that these risks existed unless it was decided never to transfer the land revenue to the control of Ministers they must be transferred at some time and therefore the best course would be to take the risk whatever might be inherent and to transfer the land revenue. He did not at all share the apprehensions which Mr. Rieu, the Revenue Member, entertained.

The Minister in charge of Revenue would be as much alive to the necessity of securing an adequate Revenue to enable the Government to carry on as the present Executive Councillors. Nor did Mr. Pradhan consider that the discontinuance of the recruitment to the Revenue staff from the Civil Service would result in inefficiency. The European element need not necessarily disappear as even under the provincial service, Europeans would be recruited under special contracts.

BANE OF SEPARATE ELECTORATES.

Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai who next followed, it is understood, concentrated his evidence on the question of the electorates. Dewan Bahadur informed the Conference that in his opinion, the separate electorates were totally responsible for the communal tension and the deterioration in efficiency. He strongly advocated abolition of separate electorates and the substitution of joint electorates with reservation.

Moulvie Raffiuddin Ahmed was the last to be examined. He devoted his evidence to the demand of separate electorates, representation in the Services, Universities, etc., and also for excess representation. He was of opinion that Muslims should get at least 31 per cent. representation.

While a common feature of the evidence of all the Indian members of the Government was that there should be full provincial autonomy, they otherwise gave conflicting evidence in regard to other matters.—Free Press.

HIGH COURT REOPENS AFTER VACATION.

FULL COMPLEMENT OF JUDGES OCCUPY THE BENCH.

After a fortnight's recess on account of the October vacation, the High Court re-opened on Monday with a full compliment of judges.

Justices Blackwell and Madgaonker who were away during the last term have now returned and assumed their offices.

Mr. Justice Kenneth Kemp who was holding an acting appointment on the Bench, has now reverted to his practice at the Bar. Mr. Justice Murphy who was also acting during the last term will continue in the temporary vacancy created by Sir Charles Fawcett's acceptance of the chairmanship of Bombay Mill Enquiry Committee.

Justices Mirza, Rangnekar, Baker and Davar sat on the Original Side on Monday while Justices N. W. Kemp, Blackwell, Patkar and Murphy took the Appellate Side work.

The Chief Justice Sir Amberson Marten could not attend owing to illness.

LATE MR. S. R. DAS.

A reference was made to the death of the late Mr. S. R. Das by Justice Mr. N. W. Kemp, in the absence of Chief Justice, who eulogised his services and character of the deceased in glowing terms.

The Advocate-General Sir J. B. Kanga and Government Pleader Mr. Bhingne, associated themselves with the above sentiment on behalf of the Bar.

SYDNEY-LONDON FLIGHT

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Sydney.—The monoplane "Spirit of Australia" a sister plane of the "Lindberg Spirit of St. Louis," piloted by Captain Frank Hurley and Flying Officer Moir, started on a flight to London and back at 4.38 in the morning on 30th instant. The airmen's plan is to fly by stages of over 1600 miles and they hope to reach London in twelve days. They propose to follow Sir Alan Cobham's route, visiting the capitals of Europe. The plane can remain in the air for forty hours. £10,000 was raised by public subscription to cover the cost of the venture.—Reuter.

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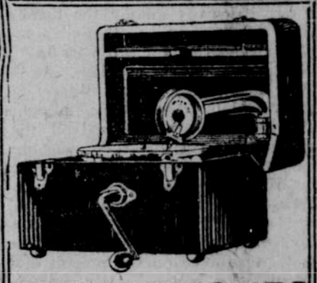

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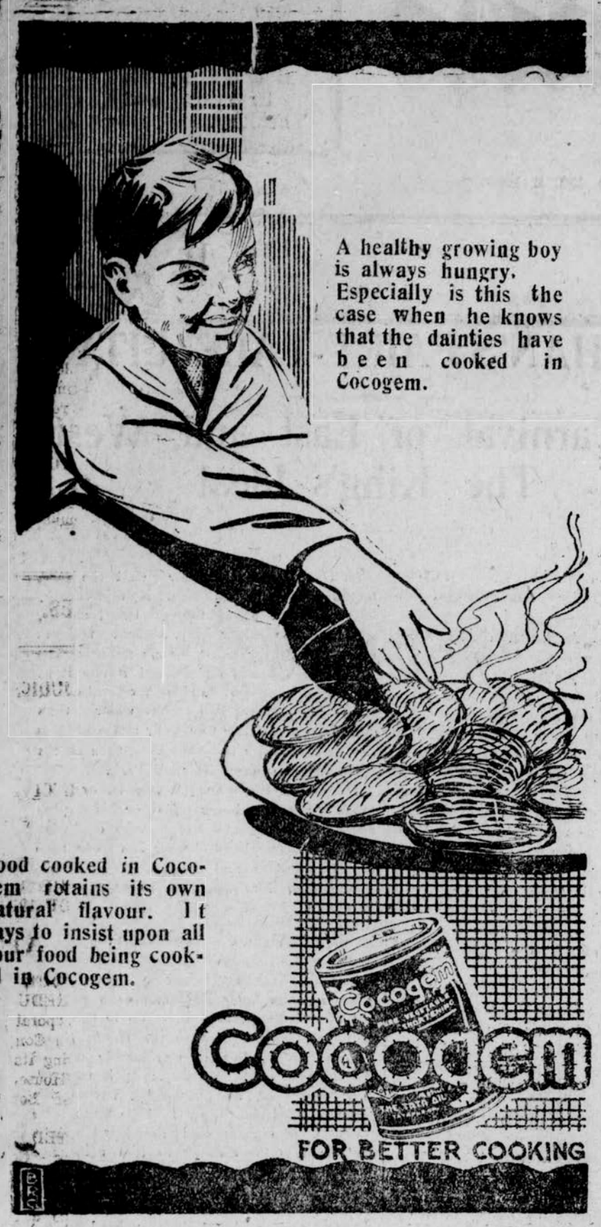
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IS THIS THE END OF KALI YUGA?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A knowledge of our Scriptures sometimes enables us to solve the present and plan for the future; and such a knowledge I think is very essential to-day when we are passing through a transition period. This knowledge elevates as if we are fallen, and gives us hope where we have become desperate and joy where we have become depressed.

When I view the present condition of the world in the light of some of the teachings of the Mahabharata, I am becoming convinced day by day that the present transition period is no other than the ending of the Kali Yuga and the beginning of the 'Krita.' If we judge the evolution of humanity by the manifestation of the Spirit on the physical plane and not by the number of years that our ancients have fixed, then it will not be difficult to reconcile with this view. (The late Balgangadhar Tilak, Mr Rangachari and others by their researches have thrown new light on the thousands and lakhs of years allotted to each of the Yugas thereby bringing their conclusions in harmony with some of the researches made in Geology and Archaeology. The reader can kindly refer to their works for details.)

Let us see what Mahabharata says of the ending of the Kali Yuga. The following are some of the signs given in Vana Parva:—

O best of the Bharata race (i.e. Yudhisthira) in the dark age (Kali) virtue being mixed with three parts of sin lives by the side of man... O Yudhisthira, the Brahmanas, the Kshatriyas, the Vaisyas and Sudras will practice morality and virtue with deceit, and men in general will deceive their fellow men by spreading the (false) net of virtue.

This circle diminished and their asceticism and truth gone Vaisyas Brahmanas and Kshatriyas will all be equal to the Sudras. The lowest (orders of men) will rise to the middle (orders of men) and the middle will certainly descend to the lowest.

At the end of Yuga men will consider their wives as only friends. They will dig even the banks of streams with their spades and sow grains there. But even these places will prove barren to them at this period of time.

The Brahmanas will speak ill of the Vedas and they will not observe any vows. Their understanding being clouded by the science of controversy, they will neither perform sacrifices nor 'Homas' Deluded by the science of controversy, their heart will be led away to things mean and low.

Men will till low-lands and employ cows and calves that are but one year old in drawing the plough and carrying the burdens.

The whole world will be filled with Mlecha conduct and Mlecha notions. All rites and sacrifices (religious) will cease there will be joy nowhere, and general festivities will disappear.

Men will rob the possessions of helpless persons, of those that are friendless and of those that are widows.

Possessing little energy and strength, and no knowledge and being addicted to avarice, ignorance and sinful practices, men will accept with joy the gifts offered by the wicked-minded people with contemptuous words. O son of Kunti, the kings with their hearts wedded to sin, having no knowledge and always being proud of their wisdom will fight with one another with the intention of taking one another's lives. The Kshatriyas will be at the end of the Yuga the thorns of the earth.

O Ruler of men, the course of the world then looks subverted these are the signs of the Universal dissolution. Then will over the earth many Mlecha kings.

These sinful kings addicted to falsehood will govern their subjects on principles that are false. The Audhas, the Sakas, the Pulandas, the Yavana kings, the Kamvajas, the Valhikas and the Abhiras will then O foremost of men be endued with courage and they will possess the sovereignty of the earth. O descendant of Bharata, at the end of Kali Yuga such becomes the state of the world. Not a single Brahmana then adheres to the duties of his order.

When the end of the Yuga comes, the utterings of the Vedas become futile The Sudras address (others) saying "Bho:" while the Brahmanas address others saying "Noble Sir."

O king, at the end of the Yuga, the famine ravages the habitations of men, and the highways are infested by women of ill fame. O king, all women become hostile to their husbands and destitute of all modesty.

(It should be noted that when Markandeya explained these to Yudhisthira he had the whole world in his vision and not merely India. Hence the signs mentioned apply in some cases to India and in some cases to the West. D. J. R.)

O king, girls of seven and eight years of age, give birth to children, and boys of ten or twelve years beget offspring.

In their sixteenth year men are overtaken by decripitude. And a man's life is soon run out.

O king, filled with covetousness and ignorance and bearing the outward symbols of religions, the Brahmanas afflicting the people of the earth rove about for alms.

O foremost of men, at the end of the Yuga the hermitage of ascetics becomes crowded with sinful and insolent wretches who always praise the life of dependence . . In places sacred to the gods and in sacred tanks the earth will be disfigured with tombs and walls containing bones-etc. and they will have no temples dedicated to the celestials... The Sudras will explain religion, Brahmanas will listen to them and settle their duties by accepting such interpretations (as made by the Sudras).

O descendent of Bharata, the illustrious chastiser of Paka (Indra) never showers the rain according to the season. The seeds that are scattered on the earth never spring forth.

O foremost of men, traders, becoming full of deceit sell their goods with false weights and measures... The virtuous men do not prosper, only the sinful men then exceedingly prosper.. O king, men and women become perfectly free in their conduct ..... they will not tolerate one another's acts. O ruler of men, no one will listen to the words of others, and none will be considered as ones preceptor. The whole world will be covered by fearful (intellectual) darkness.

Many more signs are mentioned in the Vanaparva, but I have omitted them for brevity sake. We find that almost all the signs mentioned above are to a large extent fulfilled.

We also notice that side by side, a conscious effort is being made by the people for a radical change in the various spheres of life. There is a longing for Brotherhood in the hearts of millions of humanity, especially among the lower and the middle classes. The League of Nations, the Boy Scouts movement, the Theosophical Society and numerous other institutions are working towards that end. If we analyse carefully the intellectual tendencies of humanity and its growing aspirations we notice a marked change; we find that the world is rapidly getting rid of the non-essentials in religion and confining itself to the essentials. These are exactly some of the signs of the beginning of Krita Yuga. Let me quote a few from the Mahabharatha itself:—

In the Krita Yuga, the distinctive characteristics of the Brahmans the Kshatriyas, the Vaisyas and the Sudras were the same and all men were engaged in their own respective duties.

Brahma was then the sole refuge of all men their manners and customs were adopted to the attainments Brahma, the object of their knowledge was Brahma; all their acts also had reference to Brahma.

One uniform Soul was the object of their meditation, there was but one religion and one ordinance. Though they had different characteristic they followed one Veda, and they had one religion.

Though not actually begun it is in the making.

All this brings us to the question of the coming of an Avatar and it is a matter that is of utmost importance to the Hindus to-day. We find that utter despondency reigns in the hearts of millions of Hindus and their fear and anxiety for the future is increasing day by day. This in itself is a proof for the need of an Avatar to protect Dharma and save this spiritual race from annihilation. The benefit one derives from such a belief is immeasurable; for it gives so much hope, so much courage, so much joy and so much power that inspite of all that we are witnessing to-day the horrors of communal riots and the loss and suffering of innocent women and children we feel that India is swiftly reaching her goal. More than this one feels that the same 'Spirit' which dwelt in Shri Ramachandra and destroyed the Rakshahas and the same 'Spirit' that dwelt in Shri Krishna and destroyed the Kauravas will be with us soon again.

This is the greatest consolation that I have derived from such a belief and I pass it on to my patient readers for what it is worth.—Yours etc.,

INDIAN.

SECONDARY TEACHERS' CONFERENCE.

Continued from page 6)

the Code which prescribes the text-book that must be used and the curricula that must be followed and the equipment but must be maintained and the minimum fees that must be exacted—this all-powerful Code is silent about the pay that must be given to teachers, and the amount of work that they must be made to put in. The result is that there is an unhealthy competition among the various non-Government schools in bringing down salaries to the lowest level and otherwise imposing the most unfavourable terms, with the consequent progressive deterioration of the status of teachers in general.

There is at least one school in Bombay known to this writer, where a graduate teacher is started on a monthly salary of Rs. 35.

While on the one hand the teachers receive this meagre pay, they are forced to manage classes in which the number of boys may be anything between 50 and 60. Is there any educationist who thinks that in such a class and with such a teacher anything better than a farce in education is possible?

Recently the Government department seems to have been showing a belated zeal in restricting the strength of the classes to more rational limits. But a wild cry is being raised by the proprietors of the schools against this check on their 'freedom' to exploit the teachers by unduly taxing their energies and to deceive the parents by staging a farce of education in the class-room.

The ordinary teacher must formulate their views on these matters independently and give organized expression to them. The only way to put an end to the present chaos seems to lie in the direction of standardizing the contract of service of teachers in every school. Unless the ensuing Conference takes up the question in right earnest and gives a definite lead in the matter, the vast majority of ordinary teachers labouring in the various school will hardly be able to look back upon the work of the Conference with satisfaction.

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PUTTING HUMANITY ON CRUTCHES

Bane of "Hush-Hush" Morality on Indian Life

(BY LALA LAJPAT RAI.)

Sex and hunger are the two basic principles of life. They are the springs of life and the levers of the machinery which produces life, maintains and perpetuates it. Yet these are the two things about which dense ignorance prevails throughout the world and which are the source of so much misery to mankind. Appetite for food and sex appetite are two of the strongest and most effective instincts that nature has implanted in human beings. They are the natural sources of energy, vitality, growth, strength, regeneration and continuity. No human beirg can be indifferent to them. No one can despise them. It may be necessary, it may be wise, it may be safe and economic as well, sometimes, for some hours, for some days and in the case of sex, for, months and years, to exercise restraint. But a continued avoidance of food means bodily death, and complete avoidance and suppression of sex means many kinds of mental and moral and spiritual maladies to the ordinary man or woman, which breed disease and misery. There may be exceptions to this statement. But from the nature of things they cannot be very many. No man can live without food of some kind. Hence we find that almost all the religions of the world have attached great importance to the questions—what food men and women and children should eat, and when. The Hindu Shastras also deal with 'bhaksha' (what should be eaten) and 'abhaksha' (what should not be eaten). The regulation of diet is principally based on considerations of health, but law-givers have at times raised these rules to the dignity of rules of religion. Their followers and adherents have introduced into them elements of superstition also. Present-day Indians exhibit such utter indifference regarding what they eat, as to make one feel that the matter were not of the least importnace either to the individual or the nation. Hindus and Muslims are very particular about the prohibition of beef in the one case and of ham in the other. This is for reasons of religion. In other respects they show deplorable ignorance regarding diet. In fact the only other consideration that governs their diet is taste. Now the pleasure of the palate is an element which cannot be eliminated and there is no reason why it should be. But that is not the only thing to look to. The elements of nourishment which each article of diet supplies, its digestibility, its market price and its availability are also improtant. Then the way in which food is prepared and served and how it is likely to affect individual nature are matters which cannot be ignored. The Hindu Grihiya Sutras have bestowed great attention on these questions. But the Hindus as a rule are ignorant of their teachings. No attempt has been made to popularise or inculcate them. In fact the more ignorant a man is about food and the more indifferent and careless about its ingredients and about cooking and serving, the more he is admired. Fastidiousness and 'fuss' about food are condemned as lack of manners and signs of voluptuousness. The man who is very particular about what he eats and when he eats, is looked down upon. The result is that the nation is not healthy. The poorest do not get food in sufficient quantity or in sufficient variety. The well-to-do eat too much without eating what they eat. They only care for the pleasure of the palate, and for the richness of food. Neither individuals, nor families nor the nation have any fixed hours for meals. Utter chaos prevails. If the son eats at 12 noon, the father might take his food at 10 or at 2. This is very hard on women and children and also on domestic servants. But the will of the male members prevails and is supreme. The health of the nation, as a whole, of all classes and creeds, is deteriorating. Even the anglicised are not healthy. They eat and drink too much and make a fetish of it.

IGNORANCE OF SEX AFFAIRS.

In [illegible]s relating to sex conditions are [illegible]e and the prevailing ignorance is denser and darker. The subject is taboo in good society. It is considered bad manners to talk of sex. The religious sentiment is all against it. Respectability, decency, good form, morality are all against anything like a free discussion of sex. To talk of sex, nay to think of sex is an easy test of immorality or lack of good manners. But is there a man living whom sex does not concern? Even religious books or codes based on religion, talk of sex and marriage. Hindu Shastras talk of it more freely and fully perhaps than any other code. But now all talk of sex is hushed up. Men and women grow up in entire ignorance of sex knowledge, sex hygiene, sex function and sex abuses with the result that much avoidable misery and preventible disease results therefrom. There is a great deal of truth in the following observations of Judge Ben Lindsey of the U. S. A.:—

"Sex is simple a biological fact It is as much so as the appetite for food. Like the appetite for food it is neither legal nor illegal, moral nor immoral. To bring sex under the jurisdiction of law and authority is as impossible as to bring food hunger under such jurisdiction; and we all instinctively recognise that it does not belong there. That is why, when the law and the prescribed custom run counter to desires which are in themselves natural and normal people refuse to recognize the authority of law and custom, and secretly or openly give their often ill-considered desires the right of way. This they will continue to do until sex can be presented to them in another light, with law and authority as completely eliminated as it is in the case, say, of gluttony.

"The crude sex hunger, like the food hunger, should be governed and controlled, not by legal fiat and moral compulsion, but by the educated wisdom, common-sense, self-control, and good taste of the individual. I shall try to show presently that such self-control is possible to most persons. In the meantime it will suffice to emphasise the easily observable fact that since it is extremely easy for anybody to commit sex offences without getting found out, law and authority haven't a leg to stand on, and must rely for their apparent enforcement on the voluntary and free conformity of those of us who choose to conform. Since such intelligent and enlightened conformity is the only thing that really works why not rely on that?

"There is no law against gluttony, though gluttony is, I belitve, listed among the seven deadly sins, and ranks therefore with fornication. Not only that, but it comes under the ban of no social custom masquerading under the name of 'morals'. In other words, a man may be a glutton without being hailed into court and without ostracizing himself from the company of conventionl and respectable persons who would avoid his company if he were guilty of a sex offence. Gluttony, however regrettable and disastrous a vice it may be, is commonly left to the individual to control; and if he be properly educated in dietetics, or if he have a reasonably cultured utlook on life, and a voluntary aversion to piggishness, he will, of his own accord, avoid gluttony because he wants to avoid it, and dislikes the effects of it on himself and on others."—"The Revolt of Modern Youth."

HUSH-HUSH MORALITY.

I am afraid I cannot agree with Judge Lindsey that sex offences are on the same footing as gluttony. But I do thiuk that the kind of secrecy and mystery with which sex is enveloped at present does not advance either happiness or morality. He is quite right when he says that this too much censoring and 'hush-hush' weakens the sense of individual's responsibility. Says Judge Lindsey:—

"The damnable and destructive thing about this multitude of taboos and these varied censorships of the most minute details of conduct is that it removes from individuals all real responsibility for their own conduct. They make no choices. It also relieves the church, school, and home of responsibility simply by saying a sweeping 'Don't' to every practice in life that is capable of abuse or misuse. It is like putting a man's arm in a sling and expecting it to be strong. It is like putting the whole human race on crutches."

In another place he says:—

"All that is needed to make the whole system work for righteousness is the internal restraint and codes of conduct which derive their power from within.

"Education of the young in the whole of sex would sweep most of this evil out of existence; there would be no need for censorship of anything because an enlightened public opinion would be its own censor by virtue of its genuine preference and its educated tastes. Instead, we try to cure one evil of ignorance and concealment with another. It can't be done.

"There is also a class of books that deal with subjects conventionally forbidden, but whose value to society is undeniable. They are not intended for immature minds; but there should be other methods than censorship of protecting such minds against them. The destruction and suppression of such sources of truth for such reasons, invovles the payment by society of too high a price for any advantages that it may gain.

"There is hardly an ancient classic that coould have survived the present censorship laws. Shakespeare would never have been heard of after the 'Rape of Lucrece' and 'Venus and Adonis'."

MONSTROUS NOTIONS OF WOMEN.

If this is the state of things in free America, in India the need of disseminating sex knowledge is even greater. Here the very sight of woman is supposed to pollute. Some 'sadhus', highly venerated and honoured, decline to look at a woman though many of them have no hesitation to corrupt and defile them. Woman is considered to be one of those evils which follows man everywhere and from which the only way of escape is to shun her and keep her at a distance. The Christian theory of the origin of sin is very much responsible for this monstrous idea, but the responsibility of other religions cannot be denied. Buddhism inculcated such an outlook and later Hinduism adopted it in essence. In a joint Hindu family a wife cannot talk to her husband in the presence of his or her parents. They cannot see each other in day time. A violation of this time-honoured custom is severely condemned by public opinion. Children are tied down in marriage without the least knowledge of sex functions except such as they learn clandestinely from street companions or by violation and disregard of the fundamentals of sex life. How disastrous the consequences so often are, must be known to every Indian famliy, big or small or rich or poor. No parent or teacher dare tell his or her child or his or her pupil how one should behave in sex matters, what the proper sex functions are, how sex life is to be regulated, what is to be indulged in and what avoided. No one knows, no one tells what effect different kinds of diet have on sex impulses. Is it any wonder then that we are an emasculated race, very inefficient, without sufficient energy and stimulus to do great things; without the power of initiative, and without capacity for sustained effort? In Europe and America sex ignorance has so far been compensated by vigour-giving food and climate. But in India the Hindus are proceeding towards extinction by their ignorance of and indifference to the rules of dietetics and sex hygiene. If freedom or license in sex indulgence is creating havoc in Europe, ignorance and prudery is producing even worse results in India. The one is as bad as the other. We have to seek the path of knowledge and truth. —The "People".

LUCKNOW.—The Hartog Committee examined on Monday Sheikh Abdullah, M.L.C., Treasurer, Aligarh University, and had an informal discussion with Mr. A. H. Mackenzie, C. I. E., Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces.—A. P.

A deputation of the depressed classes today waited on Mr. Manoharlal, Minister of Education, and made representations to him relating to untouchability in schools, in the matter of seating arrangements for boys, and the supply of drinking water, and lack of means to pay tuition fees and hostel expenses, which stood in the way of their boys getting education or continuing their studies.—A. P.

TURKISH RAILWAY FINANCE

MOVE TOWARDS NATIONALISATION

The Angora Government has just made certain important alterations in its railway-building policy for Anatolia. The Belgian and Swedish contracting companies to which it had entrusted the construction of the new lines from Amassia to Sivas and from Angora to Eregli, on the Black Sea, together with certain other lines and the building of a modernised port at Eregli, failed to keep their engagements owing to the territory proving more difficult than the experts had anticipated. In consequence the Government availed itself of the opportunity to denounce the contracts.

From that moment it undertook the construction of the Amassia-Sivas line itself, and has recently opened it as far as Zile. The back of the work is broken, as the worst part of the territory has been passed through, and the Samsun-Amassia-Sivas line is now completed along two-thirds of its length. The whole of this work has been done by the Government out of its own resources. The section recently opened involved the piercing of thirtytwo tunnels, two of them over half a mile long. The cost of construction has been about £5,000 per kilometre.

As for the Angora-Eregli line, the Government took the occasion of its denunciation to the contract to revise the financial terms on which the contract had been granted to the Swedish company, and to eliminate the element of construction on credit which had been the principal part of the original contract. While recognising the claim of the Swedish group to have the length o the original railway construction for which it had contracted diminished, the Government determined to pay for the work progressively as it is completed. Thus it has got rid of the element of depending on a loan for its public works. This is in accordance with the fixed policy of Ismed Pasha, which is that the State should carry out all the present improvement of public communications while paying its way. It does not mean any holding up of the construction programme, and it is a matter of some surprise that the Government is able to find the money for its schemes and their fulfilment.

It was with this increasing difficulty of finding money in view that the Premier recently indicated that before very long the Government will have recourse to an internal loan. The whole economic policy of the Government aims at producing changes in the interior which shall themselves be economically productive, and hence shall increase the wealth of the nation and consequently the revenue which it will be able to provide to the Government. Its motto is the creation of a self-sufficing Turkey, and it is for this reason that the financial policy of its railway construction has been transformed so as to eliminate foreign credits. Premier Ismed Pasha wants all the national communications to be nationally owned and their construction nationally financed.—"Manchester Guardian."

INDUSTRIAL PEACE "STUNT"

REMARKABLE ATTACK BY AN EMPLOYER.

An attack on the industrial peace movement was made by Mr. Austin Hopkinson, who sits in Parliament for the Mossley Division of Lancashire as an Independent, in an address to the Stockport Rotary Club

He stigmatised the movement as "a stunt organised by certain leading company promoters masquerading as industrialists, who have entered into an alliance with the General Council of the Trade Unions Congress for the purpose of gaining monopolies in great industries with the help of Parliament, and to the detriment of their competitors and of the consumers." It was, he said, putting back the prospect of real peace in industry, and he regarded it as the greatest and most eminent danger confronting the country.

Mr. Hopkinson is head of an engineering business at Audenshaw (Lancs). He was one of the first employers to start a profit-sharing scheme, which ended when the men took part in the general strike. A wider scheme is now in existence, in which the only non-participant is the owner. Mr. Hopkinson receives a salary for his services, but retains full control of the policy of the business.

AFGHAN'S FAIRY-TALE CITY

The Carnival of East and West: The King's Ideal

(By Roland G. Wild, the Special Correspondent of "The Daily Mail," who has been studying in Kabul the dramatic changes made in Afghanistan by King Amanullah.)

In the depths of Kabul city, where the crazy tumbledown roofs almost meet overhead to keep out the severity of the noonday sun, you may enter the serai of the motor company and take a seat in an American motor-omnibus for Paghman. It is the vehicle that takes the traveller from the dark interior of what was once the forbidden city to a narrow strip of the Western world. Or you can go, as I did, in the huge shining Rolls-Royce for which the way is cleared as it tears up the road.

The sleek car hoots its way past the new, electrically lit mosque, past the tomb of Abdur Rahman, past the cavalry school where Turkish officers live with their smart Paris-hatted wives, past the English country house with the Union Jack, and up the white dusty road towards the mountains. The road ever climbs, and by and by reaches the first white poplar tree of the long avenue that leads to the King's Palace.

KING'S TENNIS AND ICES.

Paghman is more a little bit of Italy than of England. The villas that house the officials, the huge hotel that faces the square, and the row of shops, even the Mosque and the cinema have an Italian air.

Paghman is the kernel of the Afghan experiment. Only a man of courage, of determination and ambition, could have visualized it nestling up the valley beneath the barren hills. It is like nothing so much as the third and final scene of a musical comedy, with a King taking tea with his subjects in real Daly's Theatre gardens, with a chorus of soldiers and vague foreigners, heroes and villains and maidens all complete.

The illusion is enhanced, for Paghman at this time is decorated, and the band plays in the streets before a squadron of cavalry, Turkish officers at their head marching up to the sugar-cake palace. Even the shops of the little bazaar are brilliant.

PINK AND BLUE CINEMA.

The pink and blue cinema stands behind the mosque, and through the brilliant public gardens, rich with the scents of East and West combined, a fairy-tale King is playing Tennis before an audience of his subjects. Up above there stands the Cafe Royal, where, after his game, the King sips coffee or pink ices, while those of his subjects who enjoy his favour come to kiss his hand and bow before his table.

It is a fairy-tale city, with the grey hills as back-curtain, as a reminder that this is Afghanistan, the wild, the fierce, the forbidden. In the gardens, too, there is the most amazing notice in the East. It reads like this:

Anyone not wearing European clothes and hat in the gardens between the hours of 5 and 9 in the afternoon is liable to be turned out by the police.—By order.

So there is no danger that the East might obtrude. The East is underneath, hiding behind plus fours, tweed checks, soft felt hats ,straw hats, Oxford trousers made of country cloth, tennis flannels. The young Afghan has out-Saviled Savile Row. He takes a pride in his Westernization, orders his trousers two inches wider than can be seen on the Cherwell, and considers that if checks are to be the rule, then checks three inches square he shall have.

He drinks his scarlet lemonade, or his green tea, or his black coffee, or his pink ice, like a man, and endures the confusion of the military band—which has one tune for the gardens and another, non-interchangeable, for military occasions—with fortitude.

POLYGLOT ASSEMBLY.

The old Afghan is not so happy. Five years ago he knew Paghman as a part of the Kabul Plain, stretching up to the grey mountains and beyond to the Hindu Kush. It was green, but it was merely one of Afghanistan's fertile valleys. It is now rather confusing, and the thick tweeds, the unaccustomed sola topee that he must wear until nine o'clock and the laced tight boots still come strange to him after five years.

But—this is Europe and the ideal of the King. A part of it, also are the Afghan women, some still robed from head to toe in black, but others, led by the queen, either with pale yashmaks over their faces or unashamedly visible to the public eye.

So the carnival of East and West intermingled goes on, the most polyglot assembly in the world The Germans are sitting in the bay of the balcony discussing trade prospects with a newly appointed Minister. The King is finishing his game of tennis and the lights are twinkling up the broad avenue to the palace. Another of the King's six Rolls-Royces tears up the hill from Kabul with one of his relatives, and the Queen, still veiled, but with her beautiful features, so familiar to the crowds of Paris, London, Berlin, and Moscow, easily visible, sits at her window in the palace overlooking the gardens and waves to an acquaintance.

WESTERN VANITY.

The gardeners are throwing water over the paths where the King will walk with his short, quick strides, and the gardens are emptying. The cinema orchestra strikes up a hundred yards down the terraces, and the exhibition of "The Scarlet Streak," featuring an actress long past the days of film making, begins its sensational unreeling. It is the only cinema in all Afghanistan, and is there by order of the King.

The blue Rolls-Royce, bought in Bond street, steals off, with the King waving a cheery good-bye to a friend in the cafe, and the balcony empties. The Frenchmen, the Italians, othe Russians, the Germans, the Persians, and the Turks file slowly away, talking and perhaps working. Afghanistan's hour of Western vanity is over.

LEOPARD AS A WITNESS IN COURT.

FATEFUL LEAP.

A Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Mail" writes in mail week. A Berlin magistrate had to decide whether a man was entitled to keep a leopard in his flat.

The owner of the leopard said it was as quiet as a lamb. The occupants of the other flats said it was a dangerous beast. Their dogs barked in terror when they heard its savage growls and the occupants themselves went in fear of their lives.

"Wait a minute," said the owner to the magistrate, and he dashed out of court, returning later with the leopard in his arms.

"Did the wicked people say you were a savage beast?", he said to the leopard as he took his place before the magistrate He stroked it and bent down and kissed it several times.

While he was asking the magistrate to notice what a harmless creature it was the leopard nestled in its owner's arms and was on its best behaviour. The magistrate seemed favourably impressed by its reticence, when it suddenly ruined its master's case by taking a flying leap from his arms to the magistrate's table and growling in a most savage way.

The magistrate and his clerk, assistants witnesses, and police bolted out of the door. When the leopard was caught and the proceedings resumed the verdict was based on the animal's spontaneous evidence—to the delight of its enemies."

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